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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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      UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                               11 CR 576 (WHP)
                 V.
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      JOSHUA MEREGILDO, MELVIN
      COLON, EARL PIERCE, and
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      NOLBERT MIRANDA,
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                     Defendants.
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                                                New York, N.Y.
                                                November 27, 2012
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                                                10:05 a.m.
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      Before:
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                        HON. WILLIAM H. PAULEY III,
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                                                District Judge
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                                 APPEARANCES
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      PREET BHARARA
           United States Attorney for the
17
           Southern District of New York
      NOLA HELLER
      ADAM FEE
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      FLORIAN MIEDEL
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           Attorneys for Defendant Pierce
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CBR3MER1 APPEARANCES (Continued) GARY BECKER ALEX LESMAN Attorneys for Defendant Miranda ALSO PRESENT: Special Agent Patrick Collins, ATF Paralegal Specialist Darci Brady

(In open court; jury not present)

THE COURT: Good morning to everyone. The jury is now all here. Are there any matters counsel want to raise before we turn to Mr. Miedel's closing argument? Any issues?

MR. MIEDEL: No issues. I think we're having some technical issue that hopefully should be resolved in a second. But other than that, we're good.

THE COURT: All right. Once again, Mr. Miedel, the same rules will apply to you as have applied to others yesterday. As soon as you tell me that the technical issue is solved well, we can gueue up the jury and bring them out.

MR. MIEDEL: Thank you.

THE COURT: I don't think the sunshine is going to be a problem for any counsel delivering a closing today.

MR. MIEDEL: I think we're ready, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

(Jury present)

THE COURT: Good morning, members of the jury. Thanks again for your efforts to get here on time and on a day when the weather is a little bit challenging. We're going to continue with closing arguments this morning.

Remember, as I told you yesterday, closing arguments are not evidence. They're argument by counsel about what they believe has been proved or not proved in this case.

At this time, members of the jury, I ask that you give

your undivided attention to Florian Miedel, Esq., as he delivers his closing argument on behalf of the defendant Earl Pierce.

MR. MIEDEL: Thank you, your Honor.

Good morning. So, they teach you in trial lawyer school that you should start a closing argument with a bang, so I hope you don't hold it against me when instead I am agoing to start my closing argument with a discussion about you. Your role. And about the absolutely crucial role that you play not only in the trial, but in the criminal justice system as a whole.

You have an extraordinarily difficult task. You have listened and listened and listened for almost eight weeks now. You have heard about various acts, people, places. You've heard from six cooperators, and I can only imagine that after all this time it's hard to keep track of what everybody said. Soon you're going to be asked to take on this extraordinarily difficult task of deciding whether the government has proven the guilt of these four young men beyond a reasonable doubt. And you're going to have to dig through your memory, try to remember how you felt about a particular witness, what you thought about their demeanor, how you thought that they answered the questions. You're going to have to try to figure out who you believed and who you didn't believe. You are going to have to try to reconstruct events that happened more than

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two years ago. You're going to have to make sense out of the jumble of testimony, evidence, and also of the absence and lack of evidence. I don't envy you.

But, at the same time, we selected you because we have confidence that you will take on this awesome responsibility with seriousness, with focus, with impartiality. We have confidence that you will do what is right, not what is convenient. Not what is easy.

Your decision is going to affect these young men for the rest of their lives. And apart from having and raising a child perhaps or choosing a spouse, this decision, this decision of yours is going to be the most important decision that you will ever make about another person.

So, with that in mind, I'm going to make certain pleas First and foremost, and you've heard this before but it cannot be repeated enough. This is not one trial. This is four trials. You must determine whether the government offered actual proof beyond a reasonable doubt, and you must determine that for each individual defendant separately. The evidence has to be analyzed separately.

Mr. Mysliwiec and I are concerned about one person, and one person only. That's Earl Pierce over there. And we need you, and more importantly he needs you, to consider the evidence as to him separately.

Second, you must trust our system, because that's the

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only way we can trust you. And what do I mean by that? What I mean is you must follow the legal instructions from the judge when he gives them to you tomorrow, whether you like them or not.

For example, Mr. Pierce didn't testify. Now, you may have wanted to hear from him. But Mr. Pierce did not testify because under our system, the government must prove a person's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. A person doesn't have to prove his innocence. And if you think about that for a second, that makes total sense, doesn't it? How hard is it to prove one's innocence? How hard is it to prove that something didn't happen? How hard is it to prove a negative?

That kind of burden shouldn't be on an individual person who is being charged with the most serious crimes there are by the United States government. And our founders made clear when they wrote the Constitution that that burden should not fall on the individual. It falls on the accuser; it falls on the government. So, in deciding not to testify, Mr. Pierce relied on you to hold up your end of the bargain which is to follow the law.

The same thing applies to the charges in this case.

Okay. They're complicated. It's 22 counts. When you see the verdict sheet, you may feel overwhelmed. You may feel tempted to throw up your hands and say this is too hard to work through every element of every charge. You have to take that task

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seriously. You have to take your time. As long as it takes.

Some of these charges are interconnected. You'll see, for example, just as an example, count 22, which is gun possession in furtherance of the drug conspiracy, you'll see that in order to find anyone guilty of that, you first have to find the person guilty of participating in the narcotics conspiracy. First you have to see whether the government has proved that count, the narcotics conspiracy. It doesn't matter whether you agree with that or not, right. So, for example, you may find that somebody had a gun, but not that they participated in the narcotics conspiracy. That means you have to vote not guilty, even if you think, oh my God, that person is getting away with having a gun. It's crucial that you follow the law. Because everyone in this courtroom and beyond expects and relies on that, and we know that you will.

All right. Let me turn to the case now. Earl Pierce is charged in 11 of the 22 counts. But really, those 11 counts are spread over essentially four different factual scenarios. First, did the government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he committed or aided and abetted in the murder of Jason Correa. Second, did the government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Earl Pierce participated — that he shot or tried to kill Tarean Joseph on September 13, 2010. Third, did the government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Earl Pierce was involved in the narcotics conspiracy, the charged narcotic

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conspiracy. Not did he sell drugs, but was he involved in that charged narcotics conspiracy. And fourth, did the government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the racketeering enterprise, first existed, and second that he was actually part of the racketeering enterprise. We'll talk through each one of those in turn.

So what is the actual evidence that the government presented against Earl Pierce? What were the broad categories of evidence that the government presented? Mr. Fee yesterday gave you a very comprehensive discussion about the evidence with a very pretty PowerPoint presentation that I cannot hope to match. He talked about witnesses, physical evidence, guns, pictures, Facebook, everything, right.

You know what? When it comes to Earl Pierce, there is really only one category of evidence, and that's cooperators.

Against Earl Pierce -- and again, I remind you, I'm only talking about Earl Pierce -- that is the only category of evidence that exists.

Why do I say that? Well, let's start with physical evidence, okay. We know obviously there is no fingerprint evidence linking Earl Pierce to anything in this case. We know there is no DNA evidence linking Earl Pierce to anything in this case, to the guns, to the drugs, to crime scenes, nothing. Right. And that's not for lack of looking. We heard from the police officers that they took — swabbed his DNA and they

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tried to match it against evidence that they found on the scene, but there was no such match. There is no hair or fiber or anything like that. We didn't hear anything about that. There were three or four guns that were recovered in this case, right. And were any of them found on Earl Pierce? Were any of them found in his apartment, in his girlfriend's apartment? No. Of course they weren't.

He's charged in the drug conspiracy, right, and Mr. Fee made a big deal about how strong the evidence was on that. Was there a single bag of drugs, crack, marijuana, whatever, linked in any way to Earl Pierce? Were any drugs found in his apartment, in his girlfriend's apartment, on him? Was he ever arrested for selling drugs during the course of the conspiracy? Did a single undercover police officer come in and say, oh yeah, during the summer of 2010 we bought drugs from Earl Pierce. An informant, did an informant come in and say I went in and made a buy with Earl Pierce? No.

What other physical or non-testimony type of evidence is there? Well, over the course of the trial, the government showed you a series, a bunch of photographs, right. Photos from Facebook accounts, from USB memory sticks, from computer hard drives, right. People showing off with guns, people making gang signs, people with cash, people with drugs. GFC And all of those photos, all of those photos, Earl Pierce appears precisely one time. Smiling. That photo was

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found in Joshua Meregildo's hard drive or USB stick.

Okay. So what? They know each other. There is no dispute about that. And I bet you if you looked at all the photos, the hundreds and hundreds of photos that were seized from Joshua Meregildo, I'm sure there would be photos of people he knew well, people he didn't know well, acquaintances, friends, whoever.

Does this photo prove anything? Does it show Earl Pierce holding a gun or pointing at cash or pointing a finger at his tattoo, anything like that? Is he found in any group photo? And remember, there are lots of group photos that the government showed you. Is he found in any of those? No. Why We know why. Because every single witness in this case told you he's not GFC, he's not OGFC, he's not YG, he's not Mac Balla. Or to paraphrase Mr. Fee's clever little jazz example, he wasn't in T-Money's band.

The government also showed you lots of videos, right. Videos of people rapping, talking trash, video — there was I think one video of Mr. Miranda doing pullups. And did you see Earl Pierce in any video? None. None whatsoever. Why? Because he wasn't GFC, he wasn't OGFC, he wasn't YG, and he wasn't Mac Balla, right?

Does his name appear in any of the other documents that the government submitted? Well, supposedly one time. In the iPod, out of this book of Joshua Meregildo's there is a

reference to a Ski. Okay. That's it. There is no dispute that they know each other, but that's not clear that's even him.

Are there any other categories of evidence that the government brought you? Well, there was a whole lot of discussions about tattoos, remember that? Agent Collins came in and he showed you all the different tattoos that people had, and the cooperators talked about their tattoos and how they were important and what they meant. What about Earl Pierce? What are his tattoos? How are they related to this criminal enterprise? We didn't hear a peep about that from the government. We had to introduce his tattoo. And what does his tattoo say? His tattoo says Ski Box. His nickname. Does his tattoo say GFC, or OGFC, or YG, does it say T-Money, does it say MIP T-Money? No. It says Ski Box. That's it.

So, we've got no fingerprints, no DNA, no hair and fiber, no guns, no drugs ever recovered from him or his apartments, no tattoos, one single photo of him smiling, and a possible phone number in an address book. Overwhelming.

What about non-cooperator witnesses? Well, there were two of them who testified about Earl Pierce or said something about him at least. That was Maria Ortiz, the sister of Earl's then girlfriend, Wendy, and of course Ms. Perez, Jason Correa's mother. I'm going to talk about their testimony a little bit later. But in brief, Maria Ortiz said nothing in this case

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that alone without more proves any of the 11 charges. You'll see that her testimony is only useful to the government if you believe Bernard Folks. I'm going to have a lot more to say about Bernard Folks in a few minutes. And Iris Perez, Jason Correa's mother, she was his mother. Sympathetic figure, and we feel badly for her about what happened. But did she add to the evidence in this case? No.

So, the only category of evidence against Earl Pierce are the cooperators. How do I plan to proceed? Well, first I'm going to start talking generally about -- and hopefully briefly -- about each of the cooperators. And then I'm going to get into the four factual specific crimes that the government has charged Earl Pierce with. The Correa murder, the Tarean Joseph shooting, the drug conspiracy, and the racketeering enterprise. All right. So let's go in order.

Bernard Folks. I imagine that this may be the very first time, at least for some of you, I hope, that you've encountered a person like this. A person like this. A robber, a drug dealer, a shooter. This may be the only time you've ever encountered a person who admitted that shooting people felt good. Remember that? He talked about going over to Maria Lopez with his big .44 gun and aiming at people and shooting at people. And I asked him how did that feel, do you feel bad about that? He said no. I said, well, did it feel good? He said yes, it did.

What kind of person feels that way? A person who has no compassion, no empathy, no conscience, and no guilt. A person who feels good about shooting other people is capable of anything. And you must realize that. A person who shoots off his gun tries to kill others, shoots across an avenue in the middle in the bright light of an afternoon with women and strollers and children walking on the street. Does anyone doubt, does anyone doubt that a person like that is capable of lying when it suits him?

And that probably is the most telling thing that Bernard Folks said during his testimony. At the end of my cross-examination I asked him, would you lie to get out from under a 60-year mandatory minimum sentence? And he said no. Really? If he had said yes, of course. I'd lie, I'd rob, steal and cheat too, but the fact is I didn't lie here. Well, that might be believable. But, a guy who wouldn't and didn't hesitate to shoot people, a guy who robbed people on a daily basis, a guy who ordered people to be beaten up in jail, wouldn't lie? Come on. And that lie is just so patently absurd that it casts a shadow on all of his testimony.

Mr. Lee on cross-examination asked him a legitimate question. He said, look, if you are just here to tell the truth and admit to what you did and accept responsibility, why didn't you plead guilty? Why become a cooperator? And again, once again, Bernard Folks' answer was telling. He said I can't

sit in jail for the rest of my life. That's at page 892. I can't. That's right. And that's why he will do whatever it takes, whatever is necessary, to make sure he doesn't spend the rest of his life in prison.

You know, Bernard Folks is the guy the government relies on most in its case against Earl Pierce. He's the one, the only one, the only witness who claims that Earl Pierce knew something about the Correa shooting in advance, or at least he suggests it, and we'll talk about that more. He's the only one who claims that Earl Pierce shot face to face at Tarean Joseph on September 13, 2010. He's the key, he is the lynchpin to the government's case against Earl Pierce on the two most serious charges that he faces.

They want you to trust him. Ladies and gentlemen, can you? Would you trust Mr. 44 with anything in your personal life? Would you trust him with your wallet? Would you trust him with your house keys? Would you trust him with your infant? Would you trust him with your child's liberty and freedom? I imagine not. Well, Earl Pierce is somebody's son. And I don't think his mother would trust Bernard Folks with her son's liberty either. Please keep that in mind as you think about his testimony.

The next witness, the next cooperating witness was

Aubrey Pemberton. The thing that struck me about Aubrey

Pemberton at least was just how selective his memory was. If

he didn't want to talk about something, he just said I don't know. I don't remember. Take a look at this section of cross-examination that Mr. Dinnerstein did about the meetings that Pemberton had with the government. This is from approximately two pages of transcript. There has got to be a dozen maybe more answers of I don't know, I don't recall, I have no idea. And that's the kind of witness the government wants you to rely on.

And Pemberton's callousness, lack of feeling, empathy, compassion, they were no different than any of these other guys, right. These guys are all emotionally and morally dead. Which means that lying, falsely blaming somebody else, it meant nothing.

What was Aubrey Pemberton's response to the question how did it feel to shoot people? Was it I feel badly or was it I didn't think about it at the time, but now as I've had time to reflect on it, it feels bad. No. His answer was I don't know. I haven't thought about it. Those are the words of somebody who has no regard for any other person but himself. How did he respond to questions about why he kept shooting, kept committing crimes. He said if I didn't get caught, I figured it was all right. That's on page 1859. But then, he did get caught. So he had to find a different way out.

We also know that Aubrey Pemberton is willing to say what he thinks the government wants to hear. How do we know

that? Well, let's look at this transcript. This is page 1892. So what's going on here. He's asked during your allocution, and what that means is when he pled guilty, you said you were a member of the Courtlandt Avenue Crew. Yes. Right. And then Mr. Mysliwiec asked him a bunch of questions about GFC and OG and Mac Balla and everything. And he points out there wasn't a Courtlandt Avenue Crew, right? That's just a name that the government made up. Right, that's true. But you came into court and you said you were a member of that crew.

Why would he say that? That's what he figured the government wanted to hear. It wasn't true. What he was doing was working his 5K letter. Working it.

Okay. Next we have Devin Parsons. Now, I'm not going to waste a lot of words on Devin Parsons. Because Devin Parsons may be the coldest, most remorseless murderer I have ever come across. Killing people, shooting them in the head for no reason meant absolutely nothing to him. And he didn't just shoot people, right, he finished them off. He pumped bullets into defenseless people as they were lying on the ground injured. That takes a special kind of sadism.

Perhaps most disturbing, perhaps most disturbing was, right, that he shot and killed a friend. A guy that he hung out with the entire day, chilling on Courtlandt Avenue, joking around. And then at the end of the night, he shoots him in the head and in the body without any feeling whatsoever. I don't

know about you, but I found that testimony chilling.

But what I also find chilling, to be frank, is that in its fixation to get convictions in this case, the government has gone to bed with somebody like Devin Parsons. Get into bed with them. They offered him a deal. They promised to write him a glowing 5K letter. They promised to help him if he has any problems with the state or local officials. They give him the hope and the expectation that even though he murdered two people and tried to kill, what, he said 10 other people? He'll be out soon. He would be playing basketball in Italy.

Not only that, but they let him get away with smoking marijuana in jail, keeping an illegal cell phone in jail.

That's violating -- not that's not only violating prison rules, that's breaking the law. He's committing crimes. Do they care? He's in direct violation of the cooperation agreement.

Not only that, he posts on Facebook that he's cooperating.

That has got to be the cardinal rule of cooperation. You don't talk about that. It endangers people. It endangers investigations. And he does it. What happens to him?

Nothing. He will get his 5K letter.

And what does that tell somebody like Parsons? It tells him that the terms of the cooperation agreement, they're not worth the paper they're printed on. He can do what he wants. And so he did. He lied. He lied. And nothing happened to him. Nothing will happen to him. He's going to

get his 5K letter and he'll be fine.

But just because the government will give him his 5K letter doesn't mean that you have to believe him. Parsons is a cold, compassionless sociopath who acts only in his best interest. There is no question about that. We cannot trust somebody like that, and the fact that the government is asking us to trust him, that is chilling.

Next we have Carlos Villafranco. And what was notable about Carlos Villafranco, I think, was that we had a chance with him to sort of get a glimpse behind the curtain. What do I mean by that? Unbeknownst to him, Carlos Villafranco was recorded on the phone talking to a friend of his. And what did he say to them? He said I'll be out in five years or less. This is from a man who is facing up to 145 years in prison. He says, yeah, I'll be home in five years or less. What does that tell you? What does that tell you? That tells you that these guys, these cooperators, have a lot more than hope that they're going to do well. They have an expectation. It goes beyond I just have to tell the truth and I hope I do well. I hope I get a good sentence.

Like the others, Carlos Villafranco had a history of lying to protect himself, right. He lied about his names when he was arrested. He lied to the feds in his proffer sessions in order to protect his girlfriend. Of course, let's not forget the craziest thing of all about Carlos Villafranco. He

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comes in and he's going to meet with the prosecutors and the agents, right, he's having these proffer sessions, and he's talking about people in the neighborhood, and he is trying to think about how to cooperate, right.

(Continued on next page)

MR. MIEDEL: And what is happening at the same time he's doing that? He's robbing banks. At the same time he's meeting with the prosecutors, he's robbing banks. How crazy is that? And what happens to him? Do the prosecutors say: "You can't be robbing banks and be a cooperator, that's insane"? Nothing happens to him. He got his cooperation agreement, he testified at this trial, and he'll get his 5K letter.

So it really can't be any clearer that Carlos
Villafranco has no hesitation or even kind of a tiny hesitation
to lie in court. Whether it's to federal agents or to federal
prosecutors, he has no problem doing that.

All right. Moving on, Anthony Crocker. Except for the jailhouse informant Maurice Hagen, Anthony Crocker was the government's last cooperator; right? And he was sort of brought in to tie up loose ends. Now isn't it interesting, isn't it just a wonderful coincidence that -- for the government, at least -- that Anthony Crocker just happens to be everybody's confessor? Everybody apparently, according to him, had this sort of urge to tell him their darkest secrets. Or so he would have you believe. Now mind you, this is a guy who said he was afraid in some ways because he thought that people might have been blaming him for T-Money's death, but at the same time he claims that Earl Pierce, supposedly T-Money's good friend, told him about all kinds of stuff that was relevant to the government. Told him about the Correa murder, told him

about the September 13th shooting. And never mind, by the way, that these conversations supposedly took place at the MDC, in the federal detention center, in front of other people, including, who? Aubrey Pemberton.

Now Aubrey Pemberton testified on this stand for three days. Did you hear him say once that he heard these conversations between Crocker and Pierce, where Pierce confessed to participating in the Correa murder or the shooting of September 13th? No.

And what's interesting about Crocker is, he didn't actually see anything himself. Did you notice that? He wasn't present for the Correa murder, he wasn't present for the September 13th shooting, he wasn't there for the Alston murder or the Ogarro murder, he wasn't there for most of the Maria Lopez shootings. So what? But he certainly testified about all of that: I heard this, I heard that, I heard Hump say that SB did X. Members of the jury, that's not evidence. That's repeating rumors. That's repeating the word on the street. So what do we have with Crocker? We have trial by gossip; right? Trial by rumor. And that's supposed to be evidence? That's supposed to be proof beyond a reasonable doubt?

Last but not least, of course, there was Maurice

Hagen. Now I admit, he was -- he was a smooth dude. He

couldn't be shaken; right? He couldn't be ruffled. He was

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He stuck to his story no matter what. But what struck me about him, and maybe it struck you too, he was just a little too smart, too clever, too manipulative to play as dumb as he What do I mean by that? Remember he claimed that after a year in federal lockup, he decided to cooperate? He claimed that he didn't really know how it worked, he didn't know what he would be facing, he didn't know what cooperation really was about, he didn't know the difference between good 5K letters and better 5K letters. And even though every other cooperator ultimately conceded that, he had difficulty even admitting that the government decides whether he gets a 5K letter. He wanted us to believe that he was going into that cooperation process blind. Now maybe that would be believable for some guys. Maurice Hagen? He's not one of them. He was a leader, a natural leader, remember? He had been in charge of half of the Bloods organization in Newburgh. That's -- that was a huge organization. Remember he testified that 50 people had been arrested, members of the Bloods in Newburgh, just a few months earlier before he -- or before he'd gotten out of jail? were lots of others out there. And he was in charge of half of them. And he also talked about, when he got out of jail, he thought that the Bloods organization was too lax; right? He was there to impose some discipline on them, make sure they were going to meetings. He decided if people were plates. Remember that, plates? A new term. People who needed to get

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hurt, beaten up, maybe killed. He decided whether rival drug dealers had to be attacked. He was a boss and he was smart, decisive, manipulative. And we're supposed to believe that this person, after spending almost a year in federal lockup, wouldn't know exactly what the deal was, wouldn't know exactly what cooperation meant, what it meant to get a 5K letter, how to improve your 5K letter? How to get the best 5K letter you can get? Come on.

Just a couple more thoughts about this topic before I leave it. Ms. Heller is going to get up and she's going to give a rebuttal later today, and I expect that she'll probably talk about the defense lawyers attacking the credibility of the cooperators, and she's going to say: "You know what, we don't get to pick our witnesses; right? Who else do criminals hang out with but other criminals. We're stuck with these guys. But that doesn't mean they're not telling the truth." Here's my response to that, ladies and gentlemen. Offering excuses for why you don't have evidence is not the same thing as evidence. It's like saying, "Well, the reason we don't have fingerprints in this case is because it's really hard to get fingerprints." Okay. Maybe it is, maybe it isn't. But that doesn't mean it's proof. It's an excuse.

"These defense lawyers, they want to have it both ways. You know, they want you to not believe the cooperators when it

suits them and -- and believe -- believe them when it doesn't."

But you know what, that argument is wrong on two points. One, as I want to tell you in a second, I don't think you should believe any of them, period. Reject their testimony out of hand. Second, it's obvious that people like that, cooperators, are much more likely to lie about something against somebody -- against one of these four defendants, than not; right? Why? Because they have a job to do and they know it. They have to get the 5K letter. Doesn't help them to say, "Well, Pierce didn't have anything to do with this." Doesn't help them to say Earl Pierce had nothing to do with the Correa murder. How does that help? Doesn't. So if Ms. Heller makes that argument, I just want you to keep that in mind.

So what it seems like in this case, at least as far as Earl Pierce is concerned, the government, instead of doing what's traditional police work, instead of doing legitimate investigation, instead of determining if there are forensics or witnesses or whatever, they just said, "We have these guys here, these cooperators. That's good enough; right?"

And, you know, sometimes you may have thought -- you may have listened to them and you thought, it sounds like that person is probably being honest; right? He's getting all this bad stuff he did off his chest. He's confessing. Like why would he lie about that? Well, to make that assumption, ladies and gentlemen, I think would be a huge mistake, and here's why.

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Being a cooperator is strategic and it's calculating. involves making a really important and difficult decision in your own life; right? And the most important realization that you make as a cooperator -- and if Maurice Hagen had been honest, he would have told you this -- is that your cooperation is worthless and it doesn't help you one bit unless you provide substantial assistance against somebody else. You can confess all you want, you can get all the bad stuff off your chest. Ιt doesn't mean a red cent unless you can turn that against somebody. That's the point. The government doesn't care about your confession. The government doesn't care about that. care about what you have to say about somebody else. Help them make new arrests, help them prosecute people, help them get convictions. And so this calculation a cooperator makes is, what can I say about others that helps me? How can I sink others so that I can swim? And don't you think that lying goes into that calculation? So frankly, as I just said, I feel that you should not believe anything these cooperators say, frankly. Just out of principle. They are so loathsome and have so little regard for anything meaningful, such as life and truth, just as a matter of principle, I think you should say: You know what, I refuse to convict a young man of murder and of these other serious charges based on nothing but these words of cooperators. And you will hear the judge's instruction. going to tell you that when you consider the testimony of

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witnesses, you can choose whether to believe some of it or to reject all of it if you don't believe some of it. Up to you.

And so I think that's what you should do. But just in case you decide not to do that, at least at the beginning, let me go on to the substantive acts that Earl Pierce is charged with. Because if you look at those carefully, I believe you'll reach the same conclusion, that the evidence doesn't exist, let alone rise to proof beyond a reasonable doubt to prove that he committed those crimes.

All right. As I mentioned to you at the beginning, there are four basic categories, and I'm going to start with the Correa murder. The question is whether the government has proved to you beyond a reasonable doubt that Earl Pierce murdered or aided and abetted the murder of Jason Correa, and that sort of conduct covers a number of different charges.

I'm going to break my discussion of the Correa murder into three parts: about what happened on Courtlandt Avenue before the murder, about what happened inside the lobby of 681 Courtlandt Avenue, and then what happened after the murder.

So as I said to you earlier, the primary witness here is Bernard Folks. And we've already talked about the more general reasons why he should not be believed and why your verdict shouldn't be based on someone like him, but let's get into the specifics because the details -- the devil is in the details, right, as they say. And you will see that the details

reveal that Bernard Folks is not telling the truth.

First, let's talk about this supposed — supposed motivation for the murder, this sort of conspiracy or whatever that led up to the murder, this alleged agreement that the government actually hasn't proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Folks testified that he's hanging out on 155th Street with T-Money. He remembers it's just the two of them. 155th and Courtlandt. He remembers it's just the two of them, they're together, hanging out, talking, being together. And he says they're together for quite awhile. And I asked him, What does awhile mean? He says, well, at least half a hour. I say, At least half an hour? He said yes. That's his testimony; right? He says that's where he was; he was hanging out with T-Money.

Now by the way, notably, that's not how Mr. Fee described it yesterday. He said Bernard Folks was up and down Courtlandt, in and out of the projects, doing his thing, selling drugs. And why does he say that? That wasn't his testimony. You see that. Why did he say that? Because he's got a problem. The problem is the videotape, which I'm going to show you in a minute. And so he tried — he tried, Mr. Fee, he tried to put a whitewash of, you know, figure out a way to suggest that maybe Folks was just sort of around and not what he said he was, which was on the corner of 155th and Courtlandt.

Anyway, Folks says that he's hanging out with T-Money.

At some point Mr. Pierce comes up to him, and Pierce and T-Money have some sort of conversation that he overhears a little bit of, and I'll talk to you about that specific snippet of conversation in a minute. And he says then shortly after that — right after that, actually, he says that Mr. Pierce walked off, wandered off toward his building, 681 Courtlandt, and right after that, T-Money says to him, Bernard Folks, "Come on with me," and they head towards 681. Remember, that was Bernard Folks' testimony. And that version of what he said, that would be great; right? If it were true. If it had happened like that. But it didn't.

How do we know that? Well, thank goodness we have the videotape. Let's go to the videotape now.

This is a view from the camera at $155^{\rm th}$ Street looking uptown toward $156^{\rm th}$ Street. And you note the time is 2041, which is military time for 8:41 p.m.

Okay. So let's play that.

(Video displayed)

MR. MIEDEL: Now see those two guys walking on the sidewalk and -- okay, stop.

Those are Pemberton and Folks. That's what the witnesses told us. Pemberton, Folks. And if we just sort of back that up, we can see where they're coming from.

See, they're walking on the sidewalk, and they're coming from -- see, they're coming from the corner, the corner

of 156th Street. They seem to be coming actually from west, from Melrose or from the projects up there somewhere. Okay. It's Pemberton and Folks walking together.

And let's go to the next one. Now this is a view -- same camera but facing into the projects at $155^{\mbox{th}}$ Street, and if we play that.

(Video displayed)

MR. MIEDEL: Here they are, the two of them, walking together, just the two of them. Okay.

Now they're together, they're not with T-Money, they're not with Earl Pierce, they're not with anyone else. And that's, as you note the time, 2042.

All right. Let's go to the third camera view.

Now this is from the camera that's in front of 681 Courtlandt and it's looking up north, up Courtlandt Avenue.

And I'm just going to go back a couple of minutes. You see now it's 2039. So it's about three minutes before we saw

Pemberton, Folks. And let's play that.

(Video displayed)

MR. MIEDEL: Now these two guys that are coming toward us here, walking on the sidewalk, we know who they are. The person in the front is Jason Correa and the person with him is somebody else who Bernard Folks identified as Earl Pierce's cousin.

Okay. And while I'm here, let me address something

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that Mr. Fee said yesterday. He said repeatedly that Earl Pierce's cousin brought Jason Correa into 681. An insinuation. He didn't say what it meant or what he meant by that, just that he brought him there. Let me be clear. There is not a shred of evidence in this case that anyone brought Jason Correa to the building. No one said it, and you know what, let's look -we looked at the video. Does that look like Jason Correa is being brought to 681? The two guys are slowly strolling on Courtlandt Avenue, Jason Correa is ahead of this other person, and they're walking into the building together slowly. Just sort of forward that till they disappear.

Does that look like he's being brought? Looks like -more like the other quy's being brought.

This sort of sense of, ooh, somebody brought him to the building, almost suggesting like, oh, it was a plan, he would be brought here. That's ridiculous. It may be wishful thinking on the government's part, but there's no evidence, not a shred of it, that supports that.

There was also some testimony, by the way, from Jason Correa's mother about Jason Correa being scared to be on the block, afraid of walking, afraid of 681 Courtlandt. Well, that doesn't look like anybody's scared to be on Courtlandt. Slowly strolling, he's on the phone, he's talking to people. Certainly not scared to go into 681. So all I can say is, thank goodness we have the video.

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All right. Let's move forward a couple minutes, couple minutes later to 2044 and play that.

(Video displayed)

MR. MIEDEL: By the way, this is now two minutes, about, after we see Pemberton and Folks coming down from 156th Street. That person in the white T-shirt, that's Earl Pierce, and if you look at -- if you look at the screen, or if you look at this video in the deliberation room later, you'll see he's drinking something as he's walking. Not sure that looks like somebody who's about to commit a murder.

And if you keep playing it, the person walking in the white T-shirt between the cars right now, heading towards the sidewalk, that's been identified as T-Money, and then he's being followed very closely by our friends Pemberton and Folks. Pemberton and Folks still together; right? They were together two minutes earlier, 2042 on the video, and this is now exactly 2045. They were together at 2042 coming from Jackson Houses somewhere, they sort of disappear from camera view for about two minutes, and then together again they walk into 681 Courtlandt.

Now the strange thing about this is, Folks has some sort of amnesia about Pemberton. Folks claims he doesn't remember Pemberton being there. Don't you think that's strange? He testified that T-Money was only talking to him, he doesn't remember Pemberton being there, I showed him the video,

he's like, oh, yeah, that's Pemberton. He's clearly with him. They're clearly together. I mean, if anybody's together, it's those two guys; right? So what's going on? He seems to have mysteriously erased Pemberton from his story.

So, ladies and gentlemen, what are we left with here? We're left with Folks' story about being with T-Money for half an hour and just chilling and talking and Pierce coming up and then T-Money following -- and then following T-Money into the building. Well, that's just not true. We know it's not true because it's two minutes where maybe a conversation could have happened. How can you possibly trust Bernard Folks beyond a reasonable doubt on that? And what can the government say? Believe Folks? No, you've got to believe Folks. Don't believe what's in front of you on the video.

Now this conversation, supposed conversation that
Folks remembers a couple years after the incident, I guess the
conversation that supposedly took place in those two minutes
that they were out of camera view. Now you've got a
conversation that is, for the government, the entire case, what
comes to the claim that Earl Pierce was somehow involved in the
aiding and preparation and participation of the murder of Jason
Correa.

So what does Earl Pierce, according to Bernard Folks, actually say? He says: "Yes. Ski Box had told him, like, he just said: My cousin wouldn't have let him live."

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"My cousin wouldn't have let him live."

Okay. So the government's like, let me ask that again. So we're onto the next page now, page 647. It says, this time again: "It was just his words that, my cousin wouldn't let him live."

"My cousin wouldn't let him live." What does that mean? What is that supposed to mean? Is that supposed to have some significance?

Well, apparently the government was troubled by that too, because on redirect, they asked Bernard Folks about it again. What happened this time? The answer was, to the question of: "What words did he use?" He said, "They were, let him live. He's with my cousin, let him live. My cousin's with him, let him live."

Now that, ladies and gentlemen, is supposed to be the hatching of a plan to kill him? That doesn't even make sense. I mean, let's assume for a moment that they're actually talking about Jason Correa, and we have no actual evidence of that because Bernard Folks, he didn't know what was going on; right? He testified that he had no clue what was supposed to happen. But let's assume for a second, for the sake of argument, that those words have something to do with Jason Correa. That's supposed to be aiding and abetting in a murder? I mean, I'm sorry, ladies and gentlemen. Are we living in some sort of ultimate universe where "let him live" means "kill him"? That

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doesn't make any sense.

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One thing is certain. Those words do not prove anything when it comes to showing beyond a reasonable doubt that Earl Pierce was somehow involved in a conspiracy to murder Jason Correa or aided in the murder of Jason Correa. otherwise invites complete, utter speculation, and the judge is going to warn you not to do that.

Of course the other thing is, somebody else was present for this supposed conversation; right? Aubrey Pemberton. So what does Aubrey Pemberton say about that? says something very different. He says: Okay, I was on 154th Street, not 155th Street, and I was there for hours selling drugs, and I was with Crocker and Folks and T-Money and Pierce was also there. He says that Levi walked up to the group and that Levi said something about he's got money on him. Remember that? So at that point he says that T-Money and Pierce then walked towards 681 and go into 681 together and a little while later he and Bernard Folks follow and go into the building. Pemberton says he doesn't really know what's going on but he thought maybe there was going to be a robbery, he wanted to be part of it. Well, that is completely different, right, than what Folks said. This isn't about Folks and T-Money hanging out together, just the two of them, and Pierce This is about a bunch of guys hanging out on coming up. 154th Street for hours, chilling out. How do you reconcile

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Summation - Mr. Miedel

that? And about Levi, who's not even on this video, coming up to them to say something about a robbery, or about somebody having some money on them. Someone is not telling the truth They can't both be telling the truth. They can both be lying.

And, you know, Mr. Fee gave us a little example yesterday about why discrepancies between somebody's testimony and somebody else's testimony shouldn't matter to you; right? Because what matters is the big thing. He says remember the day before the hurricane, the judge probably gave you the phone number to take, and who was the court reporter? Right? he's like, look, you're not going to remember that. Why would anybody remember that? Really, you think that's an apt comparison to what we're talking about here?

How about this? What if you were sitting here in the jury box and you suddenly saw the court reporter get up and shoot somebody, okay? I think you'd probably remember who it was. You'd probably be able to remember which court reporter did that.

We're not asking Bernard Folks and Pemberton, these guys, to tell us, well, what was the color of the car that was parked in front of 681 Courtlandt? We're asking them to be truthful about important facts about a murder, and they're not being truthful.

And of course what else is wrong with Pemberton's

story? Well, of course it's the video, right, which we just saw a minute ago. And I invite you, when you go back to deliberate, to look at these videos carefully. Pemberton wasn't hanging out on 154th Street for hours. He was there maybe two minutes. Because before that we saw that he'd come from up by Jackson. And what about Levi? We don't see Levi anywhere near the building until he comes out of the park about ten minutes after the shooting, and we know that because one of the witnesses identified him coming out of the park about ten minutes later.

But most importantly, none of this, what Pemberton said, proves anything about the conspiracy happening in advance.

And briefly, ladies and gentlemen, Parsons, the third person who testified about something that happened in advance. And, well, of course, not surprisingly, he again tells a completely different story, because he says he's on 153rd Street, moving down the block. He says he's out there with Bernard Folks, with T-Money, Pierce, Aubrey, and Levi, okay? So, okay, in that sense he and Pemberton match up. He says he sees Ski Box and T-Money talking, and then the two of them walk into 681 together, and he says no one else walked into the building. No one else. Well, we know that's not true. And then he says he heard shots, and after he heard shots, he and Levi went into the building together. We know that's not true

either, because he was identified walking into the building about 20 minutes after the shooting, alone, on the video. So once again, Mr. Parsons reveals himself not to only be a sociopath but a pathological liar. And that's who the government puts up here as their star witness.

All right. So that's the part that happened about -- on Courtlandt before the murder.

And what's the actual evidence? Three different stories, all contradicting each other on important, important facts, and all contradicted, all three of them, totally contradicted by the video. So you might as well throw their testimonies in the garbage because that's where they belong.

All right. Moving into the lobby, and inside the lobby, unfortunately -- and I wish there were, but unfortunately there is no video inside the lobby. Because if we had one, I think we would know what really happened. So we'll have to make do.

Folks says that he went into the lobby and T-Money and Pierce were there, and he says he heard some things about Pierce saying something about, "I'll wait for you on the second or third floor." And he claims, by the way, it's only him -- only the three of them, T-Money, Pierce, and him. Once again, omitting, obviously, Pemberton, who was with him. I'll get to that in a moment.

But not at all what Pemberton says. Pemberton says

you do it.

Summation - Mr. Miedel

that -- he says -- remember, he says T-Money and Pierce go into the lobby and he and Folks stay behind, and then he tells Folks, "Let's go into the building." They go into the building, and then they're all talking, all four of them -- T-Money, Pierce, Folks, and Pemberton. In fact, Pemberton thinks it's going to be a robbery and he asks -- remember he asks T-Money, "Let me do it," and he claims, right, at that

point that Pierce said no, something about, if you're so tough,

the building and a while later he hears shots.

That's what he says. And then he says he leaves

Now how can you possibly make sense of these two versions in the lobby? Pemberton doesn't mention a word. Now Pemberton says he's there and he doesn't mention a word about Pierce supposedly saying, "Listen, I'll wait for you on the second floor." Not there. He doesn't say it. He says something totally different about this robbery thing; right? So what do you make of that?

Oddly enough, by the way, if you look at the video, you never see Pemberton leaving the building. There's different videos and they cover the entrances, and if you watch them over the course of time, he claims he leaves the building, but there's no -- there's no evidence he leaves the building. So what happens there?

I mean, look, the problem is, how can you trust really any of these guys about what they're saying? They're wrong so

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much of the time; right? They have such an incentive to lie. And something I haven't even mentioned yet, they all were basically high and drunk every hour of the day. They can't even remember the season that things took place. Now -- but even let's say for the sake of argument Pemberton is right about what happened in the lobby; right? And I'm not saying that's true because he was spectacularly wrong about what happened beforehand, but let's say he's right. Even if he says -- even if it's true, let's say, for example, Pierce said, "You do it if you're so tough." How does that make Pierce a murderer? How does it make him any different than Pemberton? Pemberton actually wanted to do it. Pemberton doesn't --Pemberton doesn't get charged with the murder. Yes, Pierce is present in the lobby in this version. So was Pemberton. Mere presence doesn't mean anything, and you're going to hear that from the judge over and over again. Being merely present, without more, doesn't mean anything. It's not a crime. Now it may not be pretty, it may not be nice, but it's not guilt of murder.

That brings us to the last piece of the Correa murder, which, as the government claims, is the final nail in the coffin. The passing, alleged passing of the gun from T-Money to Pierce. And what's the evidence of that? Is there any evidence of that beyond Folks? No. None whatsoever. I mean, obviously we know they had other witnesses, and speaking of

which, ladies and gentlemen, it's in this little piece of it that Folks seems to have slipped up a little bit. Because he made a mistake. Folks claims, right, that the shooting took place at the bottom of the stairs and right — after the shooting T-Money and him went upstairs to the second floor and handed off the gun to Pierce. Now during cross-examination Mr. Dinnerstein asked him:

The only person who knows who shot Correa who is alive, that's you, right?

Me, and I don't know who T-Money told, so I'm not sure.

The only person who knows who shot Correa is you.

And then he says, again, the only person who's alive who was present when Correa was killed is you, isn't that correct? The answer is yes.

Now why is that important? Under Folks' version,

Pierce wouldn't -- Pierce would know, right, that T-Money

was -- that T-Money shot Correa. He would have heard it if he

was on the stairwell, he would have felt the hot gun that was

just used in a shooting. Folks didn't mention Pierce. He

said, "Just me and T-Money. I'm the only person who knows."

If Folks' version were actually true, he wouldn't have left

Pierce out of that answer. But he did leave him out, and

that's how you know Folks is lying. Little things like that,

seemingly unimportant at the time, but when people lie, it's

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precisely in those little details that they get caught up.

How else do we know that Folks is lying about this? Well, remember Pemberton? He said that a couple days after the murder he talked to T-Money, and T-Money told him about the murder. He told him he shot the guy. And what else did he tell him? He told him -- he told Pemberton that he, T-Money, gave the gun to Folks and Folks took it out of the building. Now why would T-Money lie about that? He admitted to killing someone. Not only that, but he's talking to Aubrey Pemberton, one of his closest friends, and not only one of his closest friends but someone who quite literally saved his life just a few days and weeks earlier when somebody tried to kill T-Money. Why tell Pemberton that Folks brought up the gun if he didn't? It makes no sense for him to lie under the circumstances. has no life sentence hanging over his head. But it does make sense for Folks to lie about it, because he's stuck with a murder rap and he's got to shift the blame away from himself; T-Money's dead. Can't blame T-Money now. Nobody else right? there, except for Pemberton, but for some reason that we don't understand, he thinks that, you know, ignore the fact that Pemberton is there. The only other person around is Pierce. Remember I asked him a series of questions about this on cross-examination and said: So you met with the prosecutors and you told them that you didn't have anything to do with the murder and you didn't know about it in advance and you didn't

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Summation - Mr. Miedel

know that T-Money had a gun; right? You told them all that and they were still going to charge you with murder. That didn't work. So he was left with only one course of action, substantial assistance against someone else, and that someone else was Pierce. Someone, by the way, ladies and gentlemen, not in GFC, not in YG or OG or Mac Balla, not in Folks' gang, someone he didn't care about.

That brings us to Maria Ortiz, who the government claims is a big central witness against Earl Pierce. When you look at her testimony carefully, and objectively, you'll see that her testimony means absolutely nothing on its own. doesn't prove anything. That's the government's attempt to insinuate, to make suggestions, to have you assume things instead of offering actual evidence. And why do I say that? Well, let's talk a little bit about Maria Ortiz. She said two things that the government say is important.

One, she says -- first she says that she sees Pierce coming into the apartment shortly after the shots are fired; right? Obviously, of course.

Second, she claims that a couple of months later, Mr. Pierce threatened to kill her if she told the police about it. Well, let's go through each one in turn, because if you look at this carefully, it's not really what it's made up to be.

First she comes into the apartment shortly after the

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shots are fired, and let me say that there are some -- let me say -- before I go into that, let me say there's some problems with Maria Ortiz; right? First of all, she clearly doesn't like Earl Pierce.

(Continued on next page)

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MR. MIEDEL: She mentions several times how she and her sister Wendy fought about him, and that relationship, Wendy's and Earl Pierce's relationship, caused problems in the family.

Secondly, her memory is problematic. She doesn't remember certain things she told the police. She doesn't remember what people said after the shooting. She told detectives one thing and told us another. And she conveniently remembers only what she considers the bad stuff for Earl Pierce.

Let's get specific. All right. So she sees him coming into the apartment. Okay. So what? We know he's in the building, we know he's around. Okay. But does she see or feel or hear anything suspicious? Of course the answer is no. Remember such a funny little detail, she says she actually patted him down when he came into the hallway. Did she feel a gun? Does she see a gun? Does she see anything that makes her think, hmm, what's going on there? No.

She sees him walk into Wendy's room, ask Wendy if she wanted to eat. Mr. Fee makes a big deal about that. He says, look, is that the behavior of somebody who just heard shots? Maybe. Maybe it is the behavior of somebody who hears shots all the time in the Melrose Houses. But the more important question is, is that the behavior of somebody who just committed a murder?

And he doesn't go in the closet and stash something in the closet. He doesn't go in the bed and put something under the bed, right. And suddenly everyone realizes that Wendy's little nephew is outside, Justin, so she sends her brother Chuckie and Pierce out to go get him. If you look at the video, and I don't have to time to show it to you now, but you'll see Pierce and Chuckie coming out and grabbing the little kid.

Without Folks' testimony Maria Ortiz's story would be totally innocuous. Innocent. Yes, Pierce is around. He's present near the scene of a murder. Well, so are other people. So is Pemberton. Parsons. But you will hear it again. Mere presence, merely being present, that's not enough for anything.

The second issue, ladies and gentlemen, is this supposed threat that's made a couple of months later.

Government makes a big deal of that. Why would Pierce threaten Maria Ortiz if he didn't have anything to hide? Again, we've got the government asking you to make assumptions or inferences that are not supported by the evidence.

Let's take a careful look at what she actually said.

What she actually did. She said she got into an argument.

Okay. An argument. And she got into an argument because,

remember, she said Wendy -- she got into an argument because

Earl was upset because Wendy had told him that Maria was going

to the cops and blaming him or putting him somehow into this

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murder. And he gets into an argument with her and he says, as he told her, he was like, he doesn't have anything to do with anything. He didn't know what I'm talking about. Given that, wouldn't that be pretty upsetting, pretty maddening, to have your girlfriend's sister wrongly telling the police that you had something to do with a murder? So he gets mad and they have heated words. She claims he threatened to beat her up or kill her.

Well, who knows what was actually said. But let's think about what she actually did in response. Not much. said afterwards, we had conversations after that. And more importantly, she stays in the apartment for another few months. She's afraid? She thinks that this is serious or that she's scared of him or something like that? Of course not. She stays in the apartment for months until she finally ends up moving to Pennsylvania a few months later. Not exactly the action of someone who is afraid of Earl Pierce.

What we have is an argument about being falsely And that's it. What does it mean? A whole lot of accused. nothing. And I urge you to look at this carefully.

Anybody else talk about this? Well, this Anthony Crocker, Anthony Crocker said that he heard about the Correa murder and heard that T-Money killed Correa alone. No one else was with him. He also testified that after everyone is arrested, right, he said Pierce told him that after T-Money

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killed Correa, T-Money ran into Pierce's apartment with the

qun. Now that's different than what Mr. Fee said yesterday 2

3 because Mr. Fee said that Pierce told him that he, Pierce, got

the gun from T-Money and put it in his apartment. Suggesting

that Crocker was corroborating Bernard Folks. That's not what

he said. Let's look at the -- oh we don't have it. We don't

have it so we will -- oh, right, I'm going to read it to you.

It's from page 3987.

- "Q. What, if anything, did Ski Box say about what T-Money did after shooting Jason?
- "A. 11 He ran to his apartment.
- "Q. 12 To whose apartment?
- 13 "A. To Ski Box.
- 14 Did Ski Box say what happened at his apartment after
- 15 T-Money shot Jason?
- That he left a gun there. That's about it. 16 "A.
- 17 "O. Who left a gun?
- "A. 18 T-Money.
- "Q. T-Money left a gun where? 19
- 20 "A. At Ski Box's apartment."

21 Now, that is very different than what Folks testified

22 Right. On the one hand we have Pierce supposedly waiting

23 for the murder to be finished, taking the gun and running into

24 his apartment and stashing it. And the other one is Pierce is

25 in his apartment and T-Money comes running in and says, yo,

hide the gun for me. Of course, Crocker's story here is also different from Maria Ortiz who didn't testify about T-Money coming to the apartment, so we have all different versions.

Lastly we have Maurice Hagen, our jailhouse informant. What does he say about the Correa murder? He says Mr. Pierce came back from court after being newly charged with this murder, and very upset, he felt wronged, he felt it was unfair he was being charged with a murder he didn't commit. He was upset because he says the only thing he did was get rid of the qun. That's what Hagen's testimony is.

First of all, of course, going back to the question is, you know, should we trust Hagen? We already talked about the general reasons he should not be believed. He has nothing to lose and everything to gain from, quote, air hustling his way onto the Courtlandt Avenue case, right. He's clever, he's smart. He knows what he has to do. Not only that, his story is once again contradicted by some of the other people.

And for sake of argument, let's just assume it's true. And believe me, I'm only saying it for the sake of argument. But what does getting rid of a gun mean? When? How? That could mean days later. That could mean T-Money told his friend Pierce this gun is hot, can you hide it for me. Now, that's not good. That's probably a crime. But it's not aiding and abetting in a murder.

Ladies and gentlemen, what Earl Pierce is charged with

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is aiding and abetting in the murder, and the government has to prove that beyond a reasonable doubt. You cannot aid a murder after it happens. That's something else. So, I implore you, please listen to the jury instructions on this very carefully. If the government didn't prove that Mr. Pierce somehow participated in the murder before it happened, counseling, helping, opportuning, whatever it is the language is that you'll hear, then he's not guilty.

Even if, even if -- I'm playing devil's advocate -even if he got rid of the gun after the murder, he's not guilty if he didn't do anything to help with the murder before it happened. All right.

That's the so-called evidence on the Correa murder. Mr. Fee said the evidence was overwhelming, and I suppose if you believe every word that Bernard Folks said, ignore conveniently what Aubrey Pemberton and others said, ignore the videotape, well, I grant him, perhaps he would be right. But if you do your job, ladies and gentlemen, which is to analyze the evidence carefully, compare the witnesses, compare what they say to each other and to the videotape, and also think about what's not there. And it should be quite clear that Earl Pierce did not participate in the murder of Jason Correa and he should be found not quilty.

And as I said, the Correa murder is charged across various different counts. So if you find the government has

not proved beyond any reasonable doubt that Mr. Pierce is guilty of agreeing to participate in this murder, and actually aiding and abetting it, then you must find him not guilty of count three, conspiracy to murder in aid of racketeering; count four, murder in aid of racketeering; count 14, murder in connection with the drug crime; count 17, use of a firearm during a crime of violence. All right. I know I don't have too much more time so let me move on.

The Tarean Joseph shooting on the night of
September 13, 2010. Once again, Bernard Folks is in the middle
of this with a little backup support from Devin Parsons and
Anthony Crocker. And again, Crocker comes in to clean up the
mess that's left by the contradicting evidence by the other
people by claiming that Pierce confessed to him while in jail.
And again, we lack any objective, hard, unassailable evidence.

All right. So the first version comes from Folks. By the way, let me say at the outset, when Folks started to cooperate, he knew that Pierce was charged with this shooting. And he knew what he had to do because he knew he was there. And he had to put somebody else in it. And he had to provide substantial assistance against someone else. It couldn't just be him. Notice once again a non-GFC member takes the hit. Right.

Folks said, oh, I didn't really do anything. I barely knew what was going on and I just shot at the end. And Killa,

he didn't really do anything either. But Pierce, Pierce supposedly acts crazy and shoots Tarean Joseph in the head. So this is what Folks said happened.

He said that he is at Dante's apartment with Devin Parsons, they're hanging out. And in fact he's sleeping or lying down. And he gets a call from Meregildo asking him to bring down the .40 caliber gun. So he puts it in a shoebox and he and Devin Parsons go downstairs. He tries to give the bag with the shoebox to Meregildo, Meregildo won't take it. At this point he says Devin Parsons leaves and goes home. He says that Folks — that he and Meregildo then walk back into the building, they ditch the sneaker box, and he puts the gun in his waistband. Now, he says he has no idea what's going on. He has no idea what is happening or what if anything is supposed to be happening, and he doesn't think much it because he walks around with guns in his waistband all the time.

Then they go out of the building, and Meregildo takes him to a cab parked out front with Pierce in it, and they drive to Harlem. They supposedly talk to -- well, Meregildo supposedly talks to T-Money's uncle. They get another cab and they drive home, and Folks says I just thought I was going home. I live at 321. And they see some people sitting on benches, and at that point, you know, all hell breaks loose. But he makes clear there was no plan to shoot or kill anyone. He was just going along for a ride.

Even if that was true for a second. Where is the evidence that this was part of a racketeering enterprise?

Where is the conspiracy? If anything, this seems like some sort of spontaneous act of maybe personal revenge or something. That's if it were true, but it's not.

And once again, Devin Parsons' version is totally different. He says that Pierce called him, not Meregildo. He says that he got the call while he was in his own house, not in Dante Barber's house. He says he goes downstairs, walks along the path towards Dante Barber's house when he encounters Folks on the pathway, and they both go up to Barber's house to get the gun.

Odd. That seems totally different than Folks who says he's sleeping at Dante Barber's house.

They get the gun, he says they grab the gun, and they go downstairs. He gives the gun to Folks. And he puts — he sees Pierce and Meregildo in the cab. And then he, Devin Parsons went home. This is important. He says about five to seven minutes after he leaves these guys in the cab he hears the shots.

Well, they can't both be right about that. Because one guy says he drives to Harlem and back. And Devin Parsons says there's shots five to seven minutes after he leaves them. How are we supposed to know who is telling the truth, if anyone?

So where does this leave us about this shooting?

can we trust beyond a reasonable doubt what happened here?
Well, ladies and gentlemen, what do we know? We know there was a shooting, okay, because we know that there were shells recovered at the scene. All right. Fine. We know that a guy named Tarean Joseph was shot. Now, did the government really manage to connect Tarean Joseph to this shooting? I'm not sure they did, but let's say it was him. Tarean Joseph got shot.
Of course, he would be in the best position to tell us what happened, right. But you know he didn't testify. Still, we get a clue as to what he might have said about this from his medical records which are in evidence as Government's Exhibit 420. This is what he told his doctors. He was just walking down the street and got shot. Then, he also says he does not know what happened.

According to Folks, Earl Pierce shoots Tarean Joseph face to face. Joseph tells his doctors he doesn't know what happened.

Where does that leave us? Well, again, we lack any kind of objective evidence in the case. We don't have any video, we don't have any physical evidence. A gun was recovered, but there is no DNA or fingerprints or anything that links it to anyone.

And by the way, let me just say something about that gun, because there is something strange about this whole gun

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case in this incident. Folks testified that he had a .40 caliber, remember, and he says that Pierce had a 9-millimeter gun. And he says that after the shooting, they both ran away and they both threw their guns into the same garbage can. That's at page 690. He says Ski Box threw his gun in the same garbage can.

So, what happened to that 9-millimeter? I mean, we know somebody called 911, and said there is a guy who just threw a gun in a garbage can, and soon the cops are swarming the garbage can. And they ultimately find a gun. One gun. The .40 caliber. And remember Folks says he tried to get somebody, a friend of his, I think it was Javon Jones, to try to retrieve the gun from the garbage can. And Jones said it's too hot around here, there's too many cops around here, can't do it. So what happened to that supposed phantom 9-millimeter? Are we certain there were two guns? Detective Fox testified that a 9-millimeter ammunition can be used in a .40 caliber gun. We know also that one of these guys at 321 started shooting back. We don't know what kind of gun he had. Makes you wonder.

So, in the end, the only evidence against Earl Pierce on that shooting comes from two completely untrustworthy people who contradict each other. In fact, it's really just one, because Parsons doesn't even claim to have seen what happened.

And the government brings in Anthony Crocker who says,

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oh, by the way, Pierce told me he did it while we were locked up together. How convenient is that. Unfortunately for the government, there is a problem with Crocker's testimony.

Because the way Crocker tells it, Pierce said that he did the shooting with the .40 caliber and then that he handed it off to Folks. That's on page 4011 to 4013 if you want to check that. That story completely contradicts what Folks said, who said he had the .40 and Pierce had the 9-millimeter.

So, once again, the two central witnesses against Earl Pierce on this matter completely contradict each other. So what are you left with? You are left with the sense of I don't really know what happened here. If you're left with that sense, you have more than a reasonable doubt. And you must vote not guilty.

I'm getting close. Narcotics conspiracy. What is the evidence that Earl Pierce sold drugs? That he sold narcotics, that he sold crack? And that's only the first step of course, because the real question is what is the evidence that he sold crack with his co-defendants as part of a conspiracy that have a joint goal? That's the charge in this case. That they conspired to sell drugs together, and by together it means that they shared profits, they shared suppliers or worked together in some way towards the same goal.

So let's start again with Bernard Folks. He said he was out there on the street. He was selling crack for T-Money

every day, or he's selling drugs for T-Money every day. He saw Pemberton selling out there. He saw Parsons selling out there, and he says he saw Pierce selling crack on Courtlandt Avenue. Remember the government tried to get him to say so you were selling with Pierce. Right? You were selling together? And he wouldn't bite. He said, essentially what he said was, well, we were standing on the same street at the same time selling drugs, but we weren't working together. That's what he told me too. And he said when I questioned him about it, we didn't share product or profits. I didn't work for him.

Is that a conspiracy? Folks and the others claimed that GFC members worked for T-Money, right. That they got their drugs from him, that they sold drugs for him, that they kept 40 percent of the profits. Nobody said they worked for Pierce. They didn't share profits with Pierce. They didn't share product with Pierce. He didn't give them drugs to sell and split the proceeds. Mr. Fee seemed to pull out of thin air this notion that the GFC guys were the foot soldiers for the older guys and that they got direction from the older guys.

Really? Is there any evidence at all of that in this case?

No one took direction from Earl Pierce. Where is the evidence that Earl Pierce is intimately involved in the drug dealing enterprise?

And that doesn't even get us to the question of whether Folks is telling the truth that Pierce was actually out

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there selling crack. First of all, does that even make sense? P.S.A. 7 is right around the block. 200 officers are patrolling this area. Officers like the one who arrested Hassen Brito, who set up observation points to look out for people, right. You heard that people got arrested for drugs. Parsons got arrested for selling drugs, Crocker got arrested for selling drugs, Villafranco got arrested for selling drugs all during the summer of 2010. Did you hear anyone say a word about Pierce getting arrested, charged, convicted, anything for the possession or sale of drugs in 2010, 2011, when he was supposedly out there selling the stuff every single day? No? No. Why? Because he wasn't.

Of course as I mentioned before, the government has not shown you a single bag of crack or marijuana or whatever that's somehow linked to Earl Pierce.

Second, we talked about all this overwhelming evidence against Earl Pierce on the drug conspiracy. Mr. Fee seems to have conveniently forgotten the testimony of Aubrey Pemberton. Pemberton said he was literally out on Courtlandt Avenue every single day selling drugs for T-Money, and he talked about all the other people who were also out on Courtlandt. And he says that he never saw Earl Pierce selling drugs during the summer of 2010.

2010 you saw him with T-Money, but you didn't see him selling crack? Answer: Correct.

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He's out there every day, but he never sees Pierce selling. Pemberton said, and this is from pages 1840 to 1842. I don't expect you to read through this whole thing, but basically he says that -- confirms once again that Earl Pierce was not part of GFC or OGFC or Mac Balla, that he didn't resupply any of them, that he didn't pay Pemberton or that he saw anyone else paid by Pierce to sell drugs or commit crimes, and he never saw him give anyone a gun. That he never saw Pierce go to a drug supplier. He was very adamant about that.

What else was he adamant about? He was very adamant about the fact that he never saw Pierce and T-Money selling drugs together. Never saw them together to get a new supply of drugs or marijuana, crack. Never saw them collect money together. He's out there every single day. He is a big-time GFC guy. He doesn't see any of that.

What do the other people say? The other cooperators say various things. Parsons says Pierce sold on the street and on two occasions somebody told Parsons to give the proceeds to Pierce, but totally out of step with everybody else. frankly, at this point I would hope that for all the reasons I pointed out earlier, you simply take his testimony and throw it into a mental trash can.

Who else? Villafranco. Well, Villafranco says Pierce was selling on Courtlandt Avenue. But he admitted that he never saw or heard of Pierce giving drugs to any of the young

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dudes that he talked about. Taking money, giving money, anything that would suggest that he was in some way in a conspiracy with them.

What about Anthony Crocker? Anthony Crocker was

T-Money's number one dealer, right. He was, I mean, if anyone
sold a ton of drugs, it was Anthony Crocker, according to him.

And he probably had the best view of all who was doing what on
Courtlandt Avenue during the summer of 2010. So what did he
say about Pierce and drugs? He said Pierce did not sell for

T-Money. That's what he said. Yes, he sold on Courtlandt, but
did he not sell for T-Money. That's on page 4326 of the
transcript. Crocker was close to T-Money. He cried when

T-Money died. If anyone would have known if Pierce was
involved with T-Money's drug enterprise, it would have been
Crocker, and Crocker was clear. Pierce did not sell for or
with T-Money.

Remember Crocker also told us a little story about how one time 12, one of the GFC kids, got cut off by T-Money because he owed him money, so T-Money refused to give 12 any more drugs to sell. And so what happened? According to Crocker, 12 goes to Pierce and says can I get drugs from you? So, according to Crocker, Pierce gives 12 drugs. And what does that show you? It shows that, if anything, Pierce was selling for himself. That he was doing his own thing. That he didn't care about what T-Money's business was about. T-Money

disciplining his workers and whatever. He couldn't care less, because that was not his thing. He was not in T-Money's band.

Finally, Maria Ortiz claimed that she saw Pierce going out and selling drugs, I guess and at one time he was with T-Money. Even if that were true, where is the evidence that this constitutes a joint conspiracy? You can have two friends, right, who sell drugs independently of each other. Pierce for himself, T-Money for himself with the aid of the GFC kids. Hanging out together. That doesn't mean they are in the same conspiracy.

To riff off Mr. Fee's jazz band example, what if you have two bands playing at the same venue, one after the other. And the two drummers from the two bands get together afterwards for a drink and share stories. Does that mean they are in the same band? No. Pierce was not in T-Money's band.

Now, in order to prove count 13, which is the narcotics conspiracy, the government must prove that Earl Pierce was a member of the charged conspiracy. Not of a different conspiracy. Not a conspiracy for himself with whoever his supplier was. Not a conspiracy with 12 for that little interaction that they had. But the charged conspiracy. And the judge will instruct you on that, and I want you to listen really carefully to his charge on what is called single and multiple conspiracies. Because he's going to tell you that if you find that Earl Pierce sold drugs but not as part of the

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GFC group conspiracy, charged conspiracy, if you think that he was part of a different conspiracy, but not the charged one, you must find him not guilty. Listen to that instruction very carefully. All right.

Finally, briefly, the racketeering. And the facts here are very closely connected to the narcotics conspiracy so I won't belabor it. But, in this entire case, witness after witness testified about GFC, OGFC. Cooperator after cooperator talked about those gangs and talked about their tattoos, as I've mentioned. They talk about the stuff they did together, the going down to Maria Lopez and shooting people, right. That was all part of what it meant for them to be part of this gang. This criminal enterprise. Then they talked about T-Money and they said, remember, that T-Money got out of jail and this is a guy they got to know who was selling drugs and he convinced them to sell for him, take 40-60 splits on the drugs that they sold, get the product from him, sell it and then split the proceeds. That's what they all talked about.

Where was Earl Pierce in all of this? He wasn't in GFC. We've talked about he didn't have tattoos. He didn't have T-Money's name inked all over his body. And did you notice that Earl Pierce was curiously absent from Mr. Fee's narrative about what happened after September of 2010. Even though this supposed enterprise took place for another year, supposedly. Where was Earl Pierce?

In terms of the guns that were supposedly part of this enterprise, Villafranco testified that no one besides Tay and 13 held guns for T-Money. Obviously he didn't consider Pierce as somebody who had anything to do with T-Money's guns.

Speaking of guns, Mr. Fee said over and over Mr. Pierce's .380. This was Mr. Pierce's .380. This is Pierce's .380. As if it was some sort of gospel, some sort of fact. What is the evidence of that? This is what we know about the .380. The silver and black .380. We know it was used in the Correa murder apparently by T-Money. We know it was used in the Ogarro murder, supposedly by Meregildo. We know it was found in Hassen Brito's apartment. Is it found on Earl Pierce? Is it found in his apartment? Is his DNA on it? It's great that Detective Fox linked this gun to different things, but how does it connect to Earl Pierce? All we really know about this gun is that it was apparently touched by GFC people. Pierce wasn't GFC.

So, take Mr. Fee's "this was Pierce's gun" as what it is. Argument, without evidence to back it up.

By the way, Villafranco testified that he once saw Pierce with a .380. What did he say about it? It was small and black. Certainly doesn't describe the gun that the government waved around. That's on page 3506.

Finally, in terms of the racketeering enterprise, let me just talk about Crocker. Anthony Crocker. Because I think

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- 1 he summed it up best in his testimony and let's take a look at that:
 - "Q. And the racketeering enterprise that you pled guilty stretched from 2010 to September '11.
 - "A. Yes, right.
 - "Q. The racketeering enterprise was OGFC, right?
- 7 "A. Right." Then there are a number of questions after that. 8 And then you get to:
 - "Q. It was through your participation in the enterprise of OGFC that you sold crack and marijuana?
- 11 "A. Yes.
- "Q. It was through your enterprise of OGFC that you shot at Maria Lopez?
- 14 | "A. Yes.
 - "Q. And Earl Pierce wasn't OGFC and he wasn't GFC and he wasn't Mac Balla, and he never gave you drugs, he never took money from you and he didn't sell drugs for T-Money."

And that's supposed to be proof that Earl Pierce is part of this racketeering enterprise?

Look at what happened after T-Money died. Did Pierce take over this business of his good friend? Did GFC members come to him to buy drugs? Did he supply others with drugs and take a split like T-Money did? Did he participate in any of the beefs with YG at Maria Lopez? Was he in charge of anything?

You remember what Parsons said? He said he wasn't planning to participate in any kind of shooting or anything like that because the guy that paid him was no longer around, he was dead. He didn't say Pierce was going to pay him. Or Pierce was going to say, listen, you do what you have to do. It didn't even cross his mind. Why? Because Pierce was never part of any racketeering enterprise.

What has the government tried to do. It has tried to somehow find a way to put Earl Pierce in this. It's tried to broaden, expand this racketeering enterprise beyond what is really charged. The trial testimony simply has not backed up the government's efforts.

Bringing Earl Pierce into this case was misguided to begin with. Because he was never part of any racketeering enterprise. If you agree, as I think you should after you look at this evidence carefully, it should be clear that Earl Pierce should be found not guilty of count one and count two racketeering and racketeering conspiracy.

All right. In closing, I just want to add a few more thoughts.

THE COURT: Mr. Miedel, you should begin to conclude your summation.

MR. MIEDEL: Yes.

I've spent a lot of time talking about cooperators.

And that's because that's the only evidence that there is in

this case against Earl Pierce. And in the end you have to ask yourselves, can you trust these people? The judge is going to define reasonable doubt for you. In his jury instruction he's going to define reasonable doubt. And one way it will be defined is a reasonable doubt is a doubt that would cause a prudent person to hesitate to act in a matter of importance in his or her own affairs.

So the question for you is this: Would you hesitate to act in an important matter even if Bernard Folks or Aubrey Pemberton or Devin Parsons or Anthony Crocker told you it was okay? If they said trust me, leave your valuables with me, they will be there when you come home. Would you trust them? If they said we'll babysit your children. Don't worry. They will be fine. Would you trust them?

Well, here you have another person's life in your hands. Literally. Your decision determines the rest of Earl Pierce's life. Can you trust, can you really trust these people on a decision as important and as fundamental as this?

Look, I'm sure you're thinking to yourselves the government presented seven weeks' worth of testimony in this case. Exhibits, guns, drugs. It's got to be worth something, right? You ask yourself, if Earl Pierce wasn't involved in all of this, why is he sitting there? Well, there are lots of answers to that question. Most beginning with the idea of presence. Mere presence. He was present. He was around. He

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grew up on Courtlandt Avenue. He was there. But as I said to you before, merely present, being present is not a crime. Knowing about crimes being committed is not a crime.

The government here made assumptions, right. jumped to conclusions. They grabbed everybody and put them together into something and they tried to fit a square peg into a round hole. And the evidence in the end, the evidence against Earl Pierce was weak. Yes, there was seven weeks of testimony, but it's not the quantity of the evidence, it's the quality of the evidence that matters.

In this sense, evidence is like coffee, right. If you add weak coffee to weak coffee, it's still weak coffee. doesn't get stronger just because you keep adding weak coffee. The evidence here remains and was and remains weak. And the government has not proven Earl Pierce's guilt by competent evidence beyond any reasonable doubt. And therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I'm hopeful and confident that you will do the right thing in this case and find him not guilty of the 11 counts that he's charged with.

Now, I'm going to sit down now. But I want to leave you with one last thought. Mr. Mysliwiec and I have lived and breathed this case for months. And we have carried what is an awesome responsibility on our shoulders. The responsibility for another human being's life and future and freedom. And now, we have to relinquish that responsibility. We have to

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1 hand it over to you. And all I ask of you, please, be careful 2 with it. Thank you. 3 THE COURT: Members of the jury, we're going to take 4 our luncheon recess at this time. Lunches are again waiting 5 for you in the jury room. We're going to reconvene at 6 1 o'clock and continue with closing arguments. At that time 7 you'll hear from Mr. Becker, then we'll take a short recess and then you will hear from Ms. Heller, because the government is 8 9 entitled to a rebuttal since the burden is always on the 10 government and never on a defendant to prove guilt by competent 11 evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. 12 Keep an open mind. Don't discuss the case during the 13 luncheon recess. And we'll see you in about 45 minutes. 14 Please recess the jury. 15 (Jury excused) 16 THE COURT: Are there any issues that counsel wish to 17 raise? Anything from the government? 18 MR. FEE: No, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: All right. Any issues with respect to 20 demonstratives or aids? 21

MR. BECKER: I'm going to be doing an old-fashioned summation. I don't expect to have demonstratives.

MR. FEE: I'm excited. But we're going to hand out
Ms. Heller's, she has a couple of slides that are
demonstratives and -- just one, I'm sorry. We'll hand them out

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1 right now.

THE COURT: All right. Very well. The defendants may be escorted from the courtroom at this time. Be ready to go at 1 o'clock. Have a good lunch.

MR. FEE: Thank you, your Honor.

(Recess)

(Continued on next page)

AFTERNOON SESSION

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1:07 p.m.

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(In open court; jury present)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, members of the jury. We'll continue now with the closing arguments. At this time, members of the jury, I ask that you give your undivided attention to Gary Becker, Esq., as he delivers his closing argument on behalf of the defendant Nolbert Miranda.

MR. BECKER: Thank you, Judge Pauley.

Good afternoon, everyone.

I've done this before, but I still get nervous every time I do, and I guess I always will.

As a criminal defense lawyer, people will sometimes say to me, in social settings, "I have a question." They say, "How do you represent somebody when you know they're guilty? What do you do?" And that's a very common question, and I finally figured out the answer. The answer is, what's really tough is when you represent somebody who you believe is not quilty. And I think that's why I'm so nervous, because I think that if there's one thing the evidence in this case has made clear, and the lack of evidence, is that whatever Nolbert Miranda may have done, or didn't do, he didn't conspire to sell drugs with the other three gentlemen who are charged in this case; he didn't conspire to do that with T-Money, or any conspiracy or agreement with the Courtlandt Avenue Crew, as the

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government has dubbed it; he didn't agree or conspire to violate the RICO statute by engaging in a pattern of racketeering; and he didn't use or possess a firearm in connection with the charged drug conspiracy. Those are the three charges against him. And given all the evidence in this case, and again, the lack of evidence, I respectfully submit that the conclusion should be clear to you by now that Mr. Miranda is not guilty of those charges.

Now just start by considering this. A number of lawyers have said, we've been here eight weeks, and there were times, of course, when we were on break, but there's been a lot of witnesses and a lot of testimony and a lot of evidence. Can any of you recall a speck of evidence that Nolbert Miranda ever so much as met Joshua Meregildo, let alone made some agreement with him to do something illegal? I will tell you, I searched the record and I didn't see it. It's possible I missed it.

But if it was there, boy, oh, boy, it came and went.

Is there any evidence before you that Mr. Miranda made any kind of criminal agreement or entered into some criminal conspiracy with Melvin Colon? I don't think there's any evidence in the record they've ever met.

There is some evidence in the record that Mr. Miranda knew Earl Pierce and that they may have been friends, and that's it, about Earl Pierce and Mr. Miranda. I think Mr. Fee said to you yesterday that there was evidence that Mr. Miranda

said, no, by himself.

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and Mr. Pierce did things unlawfully. The only evidence, I believe, when you search the record, there's some testimony in the case that there was a time when Mr. Miranda came over to — to the apartment where Earl Pierce was and Mr. Miranda allegedly sat down by himself, counted some money, and then went out and said, I'm going out to do a deal, and the witness was asked — and this was not a cooperating witness, this was one of the civilian witnesses. The witness was asked, was he going out to do this deal by himself or with somebody? And she

We have all been here a long time, and I know that the people in the well of the courtroom are exhausted, and the fact, though, is that Mr. Miranda has waited a long time to get to this point, a long time to finally have you, the jury, be the judge of his case, for him to be judged not by the prosecutors, not by the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms agents in the back of the courtroom, not by anyone but by you, the jury. And other lawyers have spoken about how important the jury is in this society, in this case. It is one of the most cherished institutions our country has ever had. I've never had the privilege to serve on a jury. I've always wanted to. But it goes back to the founding of our nation, and it holds a very significant historical place in our nation. Sometimes friends will say to me -- I'll get a call, they'll say, "Gary, I got a call for jury service. I'd like to get out. What do

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you suggest I do?" And boy, oh, boy, do they hear it from me when they say that, because I say to them, "Shame on you.

Shame on you, wanting to get out of jury service." It's the highest calling that you can aspire to as a citizen. And if a loved one of yours, god forbid, was ever charged with a crime, if you were accused by your government of committing a crime, how would you feel if people's attitudes were, oh, I don't want to serve on the jury?

And I know that I speak for everyone in this case when I thank you and tell you how much we admire how conscientious and responsible you have been. Judge Pauley's told you more than once that you are a remarkable jury, and you are. A lot of us suffered hardship from Hurricane Sandy, and there were delays, and you folks have been unwavering in your attention to this case, and I've watched you, and I have seen the care with which you've considered the witnesses.

The last thing I want to say about your role as jurors, Judge Pauley told you yesterday that after I finish speaking that the government — and I believe it will be

Ms. Heller — will have the opportunity to speak with you, and she will, and he said that she will get the last word. He meant that figuratively, but in reality it's not quite accurate that the government will get the last word. You will get the last word. This case will soon be in your hands, and when it's in your hands, the 12 of you are going to come together and

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you're going to figure out whether or not the government has met its burden, and you're going to do so without interference from anyone. It's your decision. It is an awesome responsibility to sit in judgment of someone else. And I cannot tell you the admiration I have for the approach that you have taken to this case.

Now several of the lawyers before me commented about their view that your task here is extremely difficult. And I understood why anyone would say that. Respectfully, when it comes to the case of Nolbert Miranda, I don't really -- I don't think your task is that difficult. I think it's pretty straightforward. I don't think it's that complicated. Yesterday Mr. Fee stood up and he began his summation by talking about promises that the lawyers had made in opening statements, and he suggested that the promises that were made by the lawyers -- and he was talking about the defense lawyers -- were not kept, and it's almost kind of like a politician running for office and he makes promises, and then you keep your fingers crossed and you vote and then you wait and see what the evidence is and you hope you made the right choice. A jury trial is a little different. Here you get to see the evidence before you vote. And so I welcome, and I welcomed, Mr. Fee's invitation to you to consider the promises that the defense lawyers made in this case, and I'd like to --I think it's been since about October 2nd or 3rd or 4th,

some time since I last spoke to you personally. I'd like to remind you, if I could, what I believe were the promises that I made to you when I stood before you seven or eight weeks ago.

I told you that Mr. Miranda was charged in just three of the 22 counts of the indictment. And you've come to see that he is.

I told you that his name does not appear on the indictment in any kind of substantive way until page 14.

charges, they got it all wrong, that despite all the bluster of the government's opening statement that Mr. Miranda and these other defendants terrorized the neighborhood in which they lived — and that was the word that the government chose — I suggested to you that there was not a single allegation in this case, let alone any evidence, that Mr. Miranda ever engaged in a single act of violence towards anyone. That's what I told you. And I would like to think — I believe I'm right — that the evidence has borne that out. Mr. Miranda is not charged in this case with a single act of violence, and witness after witness acknowledged on the witness stand that they had never known Mr. Miranda to point a gun at another human being or to engage in a single act of violence against anyone.

I told you -- I believe I promised you the evidence would show that Mr. Miranda was not a member of any gang, or any criminal enterprise, and lord knows we've heard a lot of

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evidence about gangs in this case. It took me about a month to get all the initials straight. I think I finally understand them. But the one thing that I know for sure is that you have not heard a speck of evidence from anyone that Mr. Miranda was a member of any gang. And while Mr. Fee I think tried to downplay the significance of that, what we know is that the genesis of this case, according to the government's witnesses, including I believe Agent Castillo, was that there came a time when a man named T-Money, Terry Harrison, came out of prison, and he recruited people to sell drugs for him, and they were by and large GFC people.

Now I think there's been some evidence they weren't all GFC people, but you know what occurred to me over this weekend when I spent Thanksgiving thinking about this case was, if you take a look at the witnesses and the testimony, I think you will see that without exception, they're all Bloods.

T-Money was a Blood, Parsons was a Blood, and I'll go through this in a little bit more detail. And Bloods are a gang, serious gang. Not only are they a gang of Bloods, but they're a set called Mac Ballas. The Mac Ballas. And I was trying to think, what connects the witnesses in this case, and those are the parties who are really guilty of being in this enterprise. I was trying to find a common link, a common thread. And with a possible exception here — but I don't think so — I think you'll find they were Bloods and that that's what this case

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was, it was a Bloods case. And of course Mr. Miranda, no evidence he's a Blood or GFC or OGFC or YG or any other gang whatsoever.

Now I also told you in my opening statement -- and I didn't run from what I thought you would hear -- that you would hear testimony that Mr. Miranda at times sold small quantities of drugs on the street. I told you that. And I told you that he was doing that in his own capacity, on his own. And I told you that I thought the evidence would bear that out. And this is also very different because most of us might think, well, wait a minute, if a defense lawyer stands up in court and says to the jury, you're going to hear evidence that his client sold drugs, what kind of defense lawyer is that? I mean, you know, Because as I believe Mr. Miedel said and crazy, right? No. other lawyers, the charge in this case against Mr. Miranda is not that he sold drugs in or about Courtlandt Avenue. not the charge. The charge is that he conspired with T-Money and T-Money's crew to do that, to work toward a common purpose, a common goal, and the common goal, I think the overwhelming evidence has shown, that the people who were part of this conspiracy was to sell T-Money's drugs, make money for themselves and enrich T-Money. And so unless you satisfy yourselves that the government has proven to you beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Miranda was part of that conspiracy, then your oath requires you to find him not guilty of the drug

conspiracy charge.

Mr. Miedel made note of this. When Judge Pauley gives you his charge in this case, maybe later today or certainly, if not today, tomorrow, he will tell you about something called single conspiracy versus multiple conspiracy charge.

Essentially what that says is that in order to convict any of these defendants, there has to be proof not that they did something wrong, not that they even did something unlawful, not that they sold drugs, but that they were guilty of the charges in the indictment, which are very specific, and so I beg you not to lose sight of that.

Now I also told you in my opening statement that by and large the cooperators in this case were going to be people who -- I think I used an expression you'll want to have to take a shower after you hear them. And I got to tell you, the depravity and the grotesqueness, if that's a word, of some of these witnesses stunned even me. I ask you if you will for a moment to try to put aside the majesty of this courtroom, the beautiful courtroom with I guess walnut and the marble that's in the corridors and the American flag and the judge and the well-dressed lawyers. I ask you to put aside that when you consider these witnesses, these cooperators. Because you saw them in the setting that I just described. You saw them up there on the stand having been prepared, I think Devin Parsons said two years. He was prepared for two years. He was

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coached, in a sense, to tell the truth. I don't know how many of you have ever needed a coach to tell the truth. But every witness told you how much they met with the government to get them ready. Devin Parsons said it was to make him presentable. Those were his words, to make him presentable. He said he was a wild man when he was on the street.

But my point is this: When you think about whether these people are trustworthy, it's fair for you to say to yourselves, in my mind's eye, think about them not sitting there but let me think about them as I'm walking down the street of New York City and a guy like Devin Parsons approaches me, or Bernard Folks or Aubrey Pemberton or the others. Am I going to be one of their next victims? One of their -- I think he said 500, he committed 500 robberies. Is one of these guys carrying a shank in a sock that I should be on the lookout for? You know, do they have a gun? Am I going to be the next victim that they're going to maybe laugh about, like Aubrey Pemberton made a sick joke after he shot the Chinese delivery man, said, "I guess these people won't get their Chinese food?" The point is not that they're bad people, although lord knows they're bad people. The point, as Mr. Miedel said, are these people trustworthy? Would you let them -- would you trust them to walk your dog? Would you trust them with anything? If you came to court this morning, as you always do, and by some chance you were coming into the courthouse and who was coming

out but any one of these cooperators, and they recognized you being on the jury and they said to you, "Oh, hey, I know you're sitting in the trial with Judge Pauley's courtroom. The reason I'm leaving is because it turns out there's no trial today. Court got put off today, you have to come back tomorrow, Wednesday. You don't have to come back today. You can go home." Would any of you turn on your heel and go home? Is there a chance on this earth —

MS. HELLER: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. BECKER: Is there a chance on this earth that any of you would turn and say, "Oh, well, Devin Parsons told me there's no trial so I can go home"? No. You know what you would do. You'd say, "I'd better call Mr. Gosnell. I'd better e-mail the judge's deputy. I'd better check out about this." You would hesitate. This is an important affair in your life. You've made that clear. You would hesitate. And that's what a reasonable doubt is -- when you hesitate before you act on a matter of importance.

You need one reasonable doubt. That's all you need to acquit Mr. Miranda. This case is filled with doubt.

So let's talk about now what the evidence in this case has shown and what it has not shown with respect to

Mr. Miranda. And I have -- I think there are certain themes
that I saw develop in this case, which I hope maybe you can

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keep in mind as I go through some of this. And I'm not going to do a particularly exhaustive recounting because you heard the evidence just like I did, and the 12 of you collectively have better recollection and more intelligence than anybody here, so I'm going to try to give you some of the highlights. But some of the themes were as follows, as I see it: The government — well, let me back up a bit.

We're not cooking spaghetti here. This is not a case where — a situation where you throw something against the wall and hopefully something sticks and you say, aha, aha. So, you know, if on one occasion one witness says that he heard T-Money say to Nolbert Miranda, "Let's get a hundred grams," and Nolbert Miranda doesn't say anything, which is what the transcript will tell you, he didn't say anything, the government says, aha, they were buying crack together. Spaghetti on the wall. So that's one theme.

Another theme is how I think you'll see that witnesses, even when they're telling the truth, will embellish and exaggerate, thinking about what they should say. A witness who says, "I was fifteen hours a day, seven days a week, selling drugs," I'm sorry, do these people strike you as these conscientious people who get up in the morning and, first thing, I got to go to work? "I saw PayDay on the street every single day from 2009 till 2011," one witness said. "I saw him every day from 2009 to 2011," until I point out and he

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acknowledges that on September 11th, 2010, Mr. Miranda was shot, almost died, you heard, and that he never really saw him again after that. So it went from, "I saw him every day from 2009 to 2011," to, "Well, I guess it was September 2010." To a witness saying, "Yeah, we were all hanging out on the street and we were selling drugs together, " and then the government puts up a so-called video, which is proof of their selling drugs together, and Mr. Miranda is doing chin-ups or pull-ups. And by the way, that is the only evidence, in terms of photographs, videos, documentary evidence, that was collected as part of the investigation in this case that has Mr. Miranda. I'll have more to say about that.

So let me talk first about a -- a little bit about what there's no evidence about, because as Judge Pauley will tell you, the lack of evidence is just as significant as evidence in determining whether there's reasonable doubt.

When you think about a gigantic drug conspiracy case, investigated by federal agencies and the New York City Police Department, you know the resources that were brought to bear on this case, gigantic resources. They brought in FBI agents, they flew in someone from Facebook, from California, they do whatever they can.

And Agent Castillo and others told you that the conspirators in this case kept in touch with one another. Thev kept in touch with one another through a variety of means. One

was on the telephone. They would text messages and they would call each other. The government put on an expert witness who drew that very impressive analysis where he showed you how cell sites overlapped and intertwined and interlocked. And they talked about how cooperators — excuse me — conspirators conferred that way. Did you hear one mention of a single phone call, ever, in that testimony involving Mr. Miranda? There's not any evidence in this record that the government collected showing a phone call or a text message to or from Nolbert Miranda from anybody charged in this case, and Agent Castillo candidly acknowledged when she testified that the government

Facebook. A lot of Facebook postings. Postings, people saying things, people putting up photos with guns and carrying on, rowdy, sworn affidavits in this case from federal agents in support of warrants that the targets of this investigation were believed to be using Facebook to communicate with each other, to tell each other where drugs were kept, to tell each other where each person was. Witness after witness told you, never communicated with Mr. Miranda on Facebook. Agent Castillo confirmed, government has no evidence
Mr. Miranda ever communicated with anybody on Facebook. Didn't have a Facebook account. No evidence of it.

had no evidence that Mr. Miranda ever even had a phone.

The government put into evidence directories, phone directories, seized from people. I believe they did it from

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Mr. Colon, I believe Mr. Meregildo as well, where they showed with one -- I think it was Dev Parsons, 23 names of people he was in touch with, many of whom were identified as GFC members and his co-conspirators. You didn't see Mr. Miranda's name in a single document in this case from -- that was uncovered as part of that investigation. No drug records, no ledgers, nothing. No photographs of him pointing fingers, doing anything that he shouldn't be doing. Only -- only image, in fact the government put up yesterday, was him doing pull-ups, because maybe, you know, he doesn't belong to a health club so he does pull-ups to try to get some exercise. But they captured it on videotape and they go, "There it is."

I'll tell you one -- couple of photos they did show. You know the only photos in this case of Mr. Miranda that they showed you? Photos that they took of him after he was arrested. Remember? Got a tattoo, it says PayDay. He's got another tattoo. So what did they do? Oh, and also face plate number 4, number 4, Mr. Miranda, put him up. That's what they did. They arrest him, they generate evidence and take photographs of him, then they introduce the photos and they go, aha, evidence, and they point to it and they have witnesses point to it. That's -- that's what they have.

So who are these cooperators? Let's talk a little bit about them and what they had to say. And I want to say this as well. Very important. Mr. Fee said yesterday that the defense Cbr1mer4

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lawyers in this case have no choice but to call the cooperators liars. That's what he said. You'll see, they have no choice but to call them liars. That's all they can do. Well, another thing that makes this case so unusual for Mr. Miranda is that whether you choose to believe these witnesses or disbelieve them, or believe some and not believe something else, guess what? Either way, either way, he's not guilty.

Why is that? Well, if you don't believe them and you think they're all scoundrels and, you know, should get what's coming to them, then obviously you're not going to find that the government's met its burden.

But let's assume that you believe much of what they had to say. Did they tell you that Mr. Miranda was in a conspiracy with T-Money and Melly to sell drugs? Did they tell you that Mr. Miranda shared profits with T-Money and got drugs with T-Money? Did they tell you that? No. And they also didn't tell you, as Mr. Fee suggested to you yesterday, that Mr. Miranda provided them with drugs to keep the operation humming along. No, what they told -- and I'll get to that. What they told you, witness after witness, was that, yeah, it looked to us like Miranda, Mr. Miranda was out on the street selling, they really couldn't place a time. The summer of 2010 was the number one hit in this case. How many times in this case did you hear summer of 2010? I think part of the mantra, the sort of code, was that when in doubt, you say summer of

2010. But Mr. Miranda was identified as being out on the street in the summer of 2010, selling drugs, and witness after witness told you that as far as he could see, Mr. Miranda was working for himself, was on his own. Exactly as I had told you in my opening.

So Bernard Folks. Bernard Folks. I'll try to be concise, if I can. He told you that he sold for T-Money, that he had an arrangement with him, that he would get drugs from T-Money, he would sell, and he would keep some of the money and give it back to T-Money. He told you that he never got a single bag of drugs from Mr. Miranda. He asked Mr. Miranda for drugs and Mr. Miranda refused. So if Mr. Miranda is somehow part of the engine here that is supplying drugs, why would it be that Mr. Folks, who was, you know, a number one seller, never got any drugs from Mr. Miranda? Well, the reason is, is because, as he said — and I believe this is at page 1099:

Was it your understanding that PayDay was on his own?

A. Yes.

That he wasn't working with anybody.

Nah, not to my knowledge.

Mr. Folks told the government -- gave the government a list of people who he understood, both from talking to them and from his own observations, worked for or with T-Money. And those persons included Dev Parsons, Hump, 12, 13, Pemberton, and others, but not Mr. Miranda.

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Now the government tried to kind of blur the lines here a little bit by saying:

Well, when you were out on the street selling, did you see Mr. Miranda selling?

Yes.

Were you guys sort of together, close to each other? Yes.

Suggesting, oh, that that must have meant that they were working together.

And what did he say to you?

No, we sold on the street, but that was as if we were standing -- we were standing around at the same time.

So remember, ladies and gentlemen, you're not guilty of a conspiracy charged in this case because you might have been in or around Courtlandt Avenue selling drugs. And just like I'm kind of with you right now in the sense that I'm a few feet away from you, you're serving your function and I'm serving mine. And it's not a joint enterprise of any kind, as they were suggesting.

So, I don't know. The government put on Bernard Folks. Bernard Folks said that as far as he could see,

Mr. Miranda worked for himself, didn't have anything going -he never saw him give drugs to anybody, he said, who he
conspired with. That's a reasonable doubt. That's a
reasonable doubt right there, one witness. If you believe

Mr. Folks, as the government wants you to, then that's a reasonable doubt.

What did Pemberton tell you? Pemberton told you that he also got crack from T-Money, that T-Money would give him certain number of bags at certain, you know -- at a time, he would sell them, he would give T-Money back \$180 and he would keep \$120. It was an arrangement. It was an agreement. That was the conspiracy. The conspiracy that witness after witness testified to was that T-Money provided the drugs on consignment. Every single time it was consignment. That is, here's the drugs, you go sell them, you give me back 60 percent, you keep 40 percent, or whatever the percentage was. That was the arrangement and everybody knew about it.

And Aubrey Pemberton was also asked about
Mr. Miranda's involvement or lack of involvement in that
agreement, in that conspiracy, and what did he say? He was
asked:

Who got money -- who got crack from T-Money? This is at page 1310, page 1310.

All of us except PayDay got our crack from T-Money.

All of us except PayDay got our crack from T-Money.

That's what the charged conspiracy is about. It's about those people getting crack from T-Money and to enrich T-Money and themselves.

And then further on he's asked:

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He wasn't getting crack from T-Money, right?
Right.

He wasn't supplying crack to T-Money, right?

I believe this is at 2020 and 2021.

You don't know where he was getting the crack that you say you saw him selling, right?

No.

Right.

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You never saw him give T-Money any money from the sales of crack that you say you saw him selling, right?

No.

You never saw T-Money giving Mr. Miranda any money to buy crack.

No.

And in fact, in all the time you were out on Courtlandt Avenue, you only saw Mr. Miranda and T-Money together or in close proximity a couple of times, right?

Right.

And you didn't have any knowledge and you still don't have any knowledge that Mr. Miranda was working for T-Money or anyone else, right?

Correct.

And as far as you knew, he was on his own? Right -- on his own, question mark.

A. Correct.

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As far as you knew, he worked for himself on his own. Correct.

And Mr. Pemberton told you something else very significant. He told you that T-Money had a rule, and the rule was, you can only sell for me. That is, we have an arrangement. We have a criminal agreement. I'm going to supply you with drugs on a contingent basis and you are going to sell them, and we're going to both profit. I don't want you getting drugs from somebody else and selling them. And there was some evidence that T-Money learned that it was reported to him that Pemberton may have gotten money -- drugs from T-Money [sic], and Pemberton told you that if he ever got drugs from anyone other than T-Money, he would not tell T-Money. That was something he would keep from him. So if there's any truth to the allegation -- and I submit there's not, but if there's any truth to the allegation that Mr. Miranda ever did a double-up and did a favor for Aubrey Pemberton and gave him 20 bags of crack for a hundred dollars rather than \$200, that was not something that T-Money was in on, it was not something he was aware of, it was not something he agreed to, and in fact, it's something he opposed and got mad about when he found out.

Devin Parsons. He met for two years with the government. They tried to make him presentable. And they did a yeoman's effort. They made a yeoman's effort. But my, oh, my. A man who blurted out how he liked being the center of

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attention and, you know, I'm not a psychiatrist and I don't know if any of you are, but I don't know if that contributed to his reign of terror, and let there be no mistake, he's a terrorist. He told you he spent his life terrorizing people. That's what he does, terrorize. But here's something that I think really is all you need to know about him. Whatever he did or didn't do, he told you that when he got up in the morning, he would start smoking marijuana, start drinking Hennessey, start taking ecstasy pills, get so drunk that he couldn't walk straight, so stoned, so affected by the ecstasy that it affected his ability to remember things and he couldn't walk straight. So this is the witness that the government brings to you, a man like that. Now there is sort of a maxim of the law that the government takes their witnesses as they find them, and I think the judge may tell you that. And that's generally true. And what that means is, the government can't pull the pope from the Vatican City to give testimony. They take their witnesses as they find them. That doesn't mean that they have to put on any and every witness that comes their way who might say things that supports their case. They didn't have to put on Dev Parsons. They could have said: No, you've gone too far. You have forfeited your right to assist the United States government in the prosecution of American citizens who are presumed innocent. You have forfeited your rights to participate in that.

MR. BECKER: By your reprehensible acts. But, the government, they want to win. They want to win. They want to win. And they were willing to work with him to overlook his crimes, to overlook his lies. Every time they met with him for two years they said have you told us about all the guns, have you told us about all the guns? Yes, I've told you about all the guns. Remember, if you lie to us, we rip up the agreement. And then a few days before he gave testimony in this case, they said, you know, you didn't tell us about a shotgun that you had. Oh yeah, I forgot.

Did they rip up his agreement? Did they rip up his agreement when he sent Facebook postings? Did they rip up his agreement when he smoked pot in jail? You are going to decide, you are going to decide what that cooperation agreement means. You've heard a lot about it.

Carlos Villafranco, he met with the government many times. They asked him to list the names of every person he knew or believed worked for or with T-Money selling drugs. He listed a bunch of names, including Aubrey Pemberton, Capo, Dev, Akon, 12, 13, Monster, 14, Tosh, Hump, Levi, Young Mel, Pookie Dante, I think he may have listed another defendant in this case. But did he not name Nolbert Miranda.

"Q. They wanted to know all the people you knew who worked with T-Money, right?

"A. Right.

"Q. You certainly didn't say, PayDay?

"A. Right."

He told you, this is in 3757, he has no knowledge where Mr. Miranda got his drugs from. Whether or not he was sharing profits with anybody. He certainly didn't know about Mr. Miranda ever getting drugs from anyone in GFC. No knowledge that Mr. Miranda ever gave money to anyone in GFC. Or anyone hanging out and chilling on the block, as he put it.

So, does the evidence so far, does it sound like the evidence supports Mr. Fee's claim yesterday that the evidence in this case showed you that Mr. Miranda gave GFC people and crew members drugs to keep the operation humming along? Humming along. Pemberton did say that on four or five occasions I believe he said Mr. Miranda, quote, did him a favor. There are no witnesses to that. We have nothing but Pemberton's word. He can say anything.

But, let's just assume for argument's sake that that happened. And I'm not suggesting it did, and I don't think you have proof beyond a reasonable doubt because a man like Aubrey Pemberton says it. But, assume just for the moment that it's true. So, if he gave him 20 bags four or five times as a favor, it was clearly done behind T-Money's back. It was so that Pemberton could put some money in his own pocket. Money that he would either keep for himself or spend. Not money that went to T-Money as T-Money wanted. He was double crossing

T-Money. That's not guilt of this conspiracy. That might be, it might be, a separate multiple conspiracy between Mr. Miranda and Mr. Pemberton, assuming it happened. But that's a separate conspiracy from the one that's charged in this case.

But let's assume it's true. So he gave him 20 bags four or five times. Let's make it five times. That's a hundred bags. If each bag contained approximately .05 grams of crack, which is consistent with some testimony you heard in this case, that would be 5 grams. 100 times .05 is 5 grams. That kept this 24 hour a day seven days a week enterprise humming? 5 grams. 5 grams. 28.5 grams is an ounce. It's a sixth of an ounce. It was incidental. It wasn't this conspiracy.

Same with Mr. Villafranco -- excuse me, Mr. Crocker who I'll get to in a minute, who I think also said that as T-Money laid dead on the street and there is a phalanx of police officers and the neighborhood's blocked off and there is 30 cops and a crowd and because, after all, T-Money has been shot, I think he says he also got drugs from Mr. Miranda that day. And also if proven, and I suggest it wasn't, was something between him and Miranda. He told you that, and I'll get to that in a minute, and that was also maybe a couple of grams.

So, Crocker told you that he also gave the government information about people who sold for T-Money. And he said

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that they had an arrangement with T-Money, again, a percentage arrangement. By the way, he said that it would be crazy to just stand on Courtlandt Avenue on the sidewalk in broad daylight selling drugs. Do you remember what every witness in this case, it was their mantra: Yes, I was out on Courtlandt selling. As Mr. Miedel said, you have P.S.A. 7 a block away. You have pole cameras on Courtlandt Avenue and they are just standing around selling. It's embellishment, it's exaggeration to say this was going on like an open street bazaar.

But in any event, he acknowledged he never saw Mr. Miranda and T-Money and anybody else within 2 or 3 feet of each other selling drugs together. He told you, Mr. Crocker did, that he saw Mr. Miranda sell drugs and the bags were yellow. Yellow. And I think we have other testimony in this case about the bags being yellow. That's significant. Because as we know, there is evidence in this case, testimony, that the drugs that Mr. Harrison sold, that is T-Money, his people, they were clear, or they were clear with a logo on them, I think it was a dollar sign. Clear, clear with a logo. And I think it's reasonable for you to conclude that people who worked together, sell the same product, and they package it the same way. And T-Money's people generally packaged it that way. We have evidence that to the extent people saw Mr. Miranda selling crack, the bags were yellow.

That's the evidence, pretty much, about Mr. Miranda

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and drugs and what these cooperators told you. I think in summary, what I've hopefully just conveyed is that to a man, they told you that as best they can see he was working on his Most of them said they never got drugs from him. Two of them said on rare occasions they did. But you know, they talked amongst themselves, everybody knew who was selling. How else would they be able to get on the stand and say this one sold, this one sold, this one sold, this one sold.

If what Mr. Miranda may have done with two of these witnesses, I quess it's Pemberton and Crocker, if that was part of this conspiracy, wouldn't everybody know it? Wouldn't it be going on in a more widespread way? How many people were in GFC? How many people worked for T-Money? Was it 20, was it This was isolated. Isolated occurrences at best. 30?

There's other ways that you know that Mr. Miranda was not part of this drug conspiracy, and one of them that you heard a fair amount of evidence about was he was always getting Do you remember Bernard Folks, he was always getting shot. We know he was shot on September 11, 2010. His aunt shot. Lillian Miranda Konate came in and took the stand and told you how he was living with her at that time, and she heard gunshots and she came out and he was lying there in a pool of blood and she called the ambulance and he was taken away. I believe Crocker was said that he heard that Miranda almost died from that attack.

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Here's why it's significant that he was shot multiple occasions. First of all, the conspiracy in this case is from I guess the spring of 2010 until September of 2011. Mr. Miranda was shot on September 11, 2010, and there is not a shred of evidence in this case that he ever again was seen on the street selling drugs to anyone. His aunt testified that she told him get out of the neighborhood, I'm afraid they are going to come and kill you.

And what Folks acknowledged, and I believe this is page 1097, was that Miranda would get shot, Mr. Miranda would get shot in different places. He would get shot in Courtlandt Avenue, and then he would move to Melrose. Then he got shot there and he moved to Maria Lopez. Which is actually where he lived and he got shot there.

What does this suggest to you? It suggests to you, I hope, and I think it should, that he was a guy that wasn't part of any alliance, he wasn't part of any group, he wasn't part of any gang, and he wasn't part of any conspiracy. He was on his own. And he was getting shot at different places either because he was caught in the crossfire of all the shootings between GFC and YG, remember there was shootings at Maria Lopez where he lived which is 2950 Park Avenue. Or, he would say maybe I can take up residence here and on the street and do what I was doing, and he would get shot and go somewhere else.

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No other person in this case was there evidence like this A man who the government said in its opening terrorized about. the neighborhood was himself the victim of attempted murders on several occasions.

So, it is important for you to, I hope, see the significance of that. Not because you should feel sympathy for him or anything like that. That's not appropriate and that's not what I'm asking. But because it shows, number one, that he wasn't seen again after September 10, 2011, September 11, and also the fact that he was shot in different places suggests that he was on his own almost like a nomad.

Just, his getting shot, and being in the hospital, and being in different places, is further evidence for you that he was not part of any gang and not part of any conspiracy to sell drugs.

Now, I want to talk about the so-called gun. my opening statement, I referred to it I think as a phantom qun. And the reason I called it a phantom qun, well, there were lots of reasons, but most significantly, because I said you would not hear -- you would not see the gun, you would not hear any evidence that the gun was ever recovered, there was no forensic evidence regarding that gun. No proof of that gun existed, other than the testimony of some of the cooperators in this case.

And here's what I think the evidence was about this,

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and it was so paltry that I hope you'll conclude it's easily dismissed. First of all, this is a criminal organization that had no shortage of guns. I think we can agree that witness after witness talked about 9s and .380s and .22s and .45s and how they were kept at different people's apartments and there were 10 or more of them and there were plenty of guns. And witness after witness told you that the guns were provided by who? By T-Money. T-Money provided the guns. And I think they may have said on one occasion one of the defendants here provided a gun. But certainly not Mr. Miranda. So, there was no shortage of guns.

Folks said that GFC people had at least 10 guns. 9s, .40s, .45s, .38s, .22s. Pemberton said that he had guns in his apartment, they all came from T-Money I believe. Folks said most of them came from T-Money. Nobody said, there is no evidence in this case that Mr. Miranda ever provided a gun to this enterprise. All right.

This is another thing that's very important for you to understand. I don't believe the evidence has shown at all that Mr. Miranda ever possessed or used a gun. But even if you were to conclude, even if you were to conclude that he did at some point have a gun, he's not charged with possession of a gun. He's charged in count 22 with using or possessing a firearm in furtherance of the narcotics conspiracy charged in count 13. So, and again, I don't think the evidence comes close to

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showing he had a gun, but if he had a gun because he was afraid somebody was going to come and try to kill him, that's not quilt under count 22. Count 22 says he had to have possessed or had the gun in connection with a drug conspiracy charged in count 13. And indeed, as I think one of my colleagues said, if you conclude that the government has failed to prove that Mr. Miranda is guilty of the charged drug conspiracy, count 13, you don't even consider the qun charge. It's over. It's out. Because the gun charge is not a gun charge like you might think in New York State, if you possess a gun you go to jail, you see it the subways. No. This is a gun charged in connection with the charged drug conspiracy.

So what's the evidence on the qun. Sometime between January 2010 and September 2010, that's a 10-month period, Devin Parsons said that Mr. Miranda, a man who had never before been seen with a gun by law enforcement or anyone else, never been found with a gun, never engaged in a single act of violence in his whole life, told him that he had a new gun. And he said take a walk with me back to Maria Lopez where I live. And I'm going to give it to you. And they walked I think he said three to five minutes, it's only a couple of blocks, and Mr. Parsons testified that they went into the lobby and Mr. Miranda went upstairs and came downstairs about a minute later, and handed him a gun. I guess he said it was a black and silver 9-millimeter gun.

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Now, we know that that couldn't have happened. How do Putting aside because it came from the lips of Dev we know. Parsons. Even if it came from anyone, how do we know that it cannot be that Mr. Miranda walked back with Mr. Parsons to Maria Lopez, went into the lobby, went up in the elevator to where he lived, came down and handed him the gun? We know it from Exhibit 16.1 and 16.2, and 16.3, and the other photographs that I offered in this case through Mr. Miranda's aunt Lillian Miranda Konate. What did she tell you? What does the evidence bear out? It bears out that access to Mr. Miranda's apartment is not through a lobby. It's not up an elevator. It's on the first floor. Street level. First floor. That's the door. That's the only way to get in or out of that apartment. That's what she told you. And she said that the way you get on that sidewalk is by walking through a gate at the end of the sidewalk.

So, look, the man was drunk, stoned, and perhaps hallucinating on ecstasy and he imagined something. But there is no chance that what he says could have happened.

But his story doesn't get any better. In fact, it gets worse because now he says that Mr. Miranda gave him the gun, by the way, apparently, in broad daylight. Why he would want to do that, a man who was never seen with a gun ever suddenly is allegedly giving somebody a gun in broad daylight and says walk it back the three to five minutes to your

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apartment. And then Mr. Parsons says two hours later
Mr. Miranda comes back and retrieves the gun, and on the fourth
floor, that's where Mr. Parsons says he is, in an apartment
building on the fourth floor. What does Parson's imagination
add to this? He saw from his apartment that Mr. Miranda went
down two flights of stairs on the fire stairs to the second
floor, where, what do you know, that's where Earl Pierce
apparently lived or was. The implication being that
Mr. Miranda was with that gun, gave it to Mr. Pierce.

Now, some of us live in private homes, some of us live in apartment buildings, some of us have lived in apartment buildings. If you're standing in the doorway to your apartment, can you see down a hall, through a fire door, down two flights of stairs to where somebody goes when they leave your apartment and go to the stairs? Even if you walk the person to the stairs, the fourth floor stairs, you can't see it because it's fire stairs, you can't see what's two flights below you. Again, there is no chance that happened and I suggest to you it is entirely made up.

To be sure, the government also will point to, if they have not already, evidence that Mr. Miranda when he was in jail, again alone in a cell with one of their cooperators, with nobody else around, a man who he hadn't seen in a year, I think this was Mr. Folks said that I guess it was June 1st of this year, that Mr. Miranda told him that somebody had asked him for

a gun like he needed it. And that Mr. Miranda gave him the gun. That weeks passed, he called to receive the gun back, and the person denied his calls. All right.

Now, Folks and Pemberton I believe and others were together in jail, they saw discovery in this case as other lawyers have told you, they knew there was an allegation against Mr. Miranda involving a gun. And so, I guess they had an incentive to add something and say that Miranda said this.

It's quite remarkable. In all the time anybody saw him on the street, nobody ever saw him have a gun. You heard evidence that Mr. Miranda was arrested twice. Once in possession of 22 bags of drugs that was identified as crack, and the second time with clear bags. And he was searched each time. And each time that he was searched, they didn't find a gun, they didn't find bullets, they didn't find any evidence of a gun.

Mr. Miranda was arrested in this case I believe it was November 10, 2011. Agent Castillo told you that. And she said that he was searched. They didn't find a gun, they didn't find bullets, they didn't find a telephone, they didn't find any evidence whatsoever that Mr. Miranda had ever possessed a gun. The only evidence in this case that Mr. Miranda ever possessed a gun is from the mouths of these cooperators.

Now, I want to talk a little bit more about guns. You don't have them here? No problem.

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Something else struck me on Thanksgiving. It's quite a day. Which had not struck me before. I thought the government might have the guns in the courtroom today. But witness after witness testified, oh, yeah, he had it in his waistband, it was a 9-millimeter. Oh, he was holding it, it was a .22, .380, like these guys are world authorities on gun calibers and the caliber of a gun.

So it occurred to me, how can these drunken, stoned sociopaths just be able to say, oh, yeah, it was a 9, it was a .380. Well, again, we don't have the guns. This Government Exhibit 1500 which pictures a .380. As you can see, it's black and silver. Okay. And this is Government Exhibit 1501, which pictures a .40. As you can see, it's all black. But, put the color aside for a minute. They look essentially the same, I think. But I wasn't sure. And I went back and I checked the record of this trial. Because who were the only two people who testified about guns in this case that bore credibility at all? They would be the two agents from the bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms, right? That's their profession. study guns, they collect guns, they seize guns, they fire guns, they own guns. Right? So it occurred to me how can these miscreants identify a 9-millimeter gun by looking at it in the dark on September 13 or whatever it was. So I asked Agent Collins on cross-examination. This is page 5383.

like?

"A. You can't look at a firearm and tell what caliber it is, other than the marking on the firearm. You can make an estimate based on the size of the barrel, and the opening of the barrel."

Look, these witnesses are more than happy to make estimates about, oh, I can look at a bag and say there's two-tenths of a gram of drugs in it because it was a guess. They can say it was a 9, it was a .380, it was a .45.

Given the testimony of Agent Collins, given your own eyes, can you believe that anybody who testified for the government, any of these cooperators could look at any gun and say, oh, yeah, that was a 9-millimeter? Or that was a .380? Or was that something that they thought the government needed for its case? Something that would help the government?

Look, I want to be very clear about this and I assure you you'll get no dispute from Ms. Heller in her rebuttal summation. The government did recover some 9-millimeter guns in this case. And they even recovered one I believe that was black and silver. I think it may have been Government Exhibit 500, I'm not sure. But the government has not argued and they will not argue, I promise you, that this so-called phantom gun that Mr. Miranda allegedly possessed has ever been held in their hands. Has ever been seen by them. Has ever been photographed, has ever been found to have been purchased

anywhere. There is no receipt. There is no document. There is no photograph. There is no gun. It is a phantom gun. It exists only in the minds of these cooperators. A couple of them. And that's it.

So I suggest to you that even if you were to find that Mr. Miranda was part of this drug conspiracy, which he wasn't. Even if you were to find that he possessed — excuse me, that he was a member of the drug conspiracy. You cannot find proof beyond a reasonable doubt, proof that you can rely on, proof that you can go home and for the rest of your lives say to yourself when we sat in judgment of Nolbert Miranda in October and November of 2012, and we were conscientious and we sat in judgment, I know, I know, I remember, I didn't lose a minute of sleep at night, that the government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Miranda, who had never been seen with a gun, possessed a gun in furtherance of a drug conspiracy.

The final charge against Mr. Miranda is actually count two. This is a charge that not only is Mr. Miranda not guilty of, quite frankly I don't know how he was ever charged. This is a charge is called a RICO conspiracy. Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act. Short RICO. And what it is in some sense is not just a conspiracy of people working together to do illegal things, which is what a regular conspiracy is, such as a drug conspiracy charged in count 14. No. This is where people work together in furtherance of the affairs of a

criminal enterprise. A criminal organization that exists independently of the members of the individuals.

So, it's not a question of did Mr. Miranda ever agree with anybody that he would sell drugs or the person he made an agreement with would sell drugs. No. That might be a drug conspiracy. Not the drug conspiracy charged in this case, but that might be a drug conspiracy. No. There has to be an agreement by Mr. Miranda, a meeting of the minds with someone to violate the RICO statute. That is, to engage in the affairs of the criminal enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity.

Now, yesterday Mr. Fee told you all they have to do is show two racketeering acts. When Judge Pauley gives you your instructions tomorrow, you will learn they have to do more than that. They have to show that the enterprise existed, independent of Mr. Miranda that it existed, and he conspired to join in its affairs. The judge is going to tell you that. And he's going to tell you, I believe, that the government has to prove that Mr. Miranda participated in some manner in the overall affairs of the enterprise and objectives of the conspiracy. And that he did so with the intent that he or another member of the conspiracy would commit two or more acts of racketeering as part of a pattern of racketeering.

The RICO statute is very complex and most lawyers don't have a good grasp of it. I don't think most criminal

lawyers have a great grasp of it. It was passed a long time ago in connection with organized crime, but it is applicable — it is not limited to prosecutions of organized crime. It can certainly be used in other types of cases. But, it is complex, it is onerous, and the government has a burden to prove many things. To prove the existence of an enterprise that Mr. Miranda was aware of and intended to further. Intended to further.

When Mr. Miranda, the few times he may have sold drugs to Mr. Crocker or Mr. Pemberton, the evidence is that was taking money out of T-Money's pocket. It was taking money out of the enterprise. It wasn't putting money into the enterprise. It wasn't keeping anything humming. In fact, it could have led to the engine stalling out.

And when Mr. Miranda was shot on September 11, 2010, and never seen again selling drugs on Courtlandt Avenue area, do you see any effect on the enterprise? I mean, somebody else stepped in, right? And when Mr. Harrison, T-Money, even when he was alive, when he said to people you can get your drugs from me, but if I'm not around you can go to someone else, remember it wasn't Mr. Miranda.

Look, I think the government would like you to believe that just because -- the fact that Mr. Miranda sold drugs on that block or in that area, that fact alone means he must be guilty. Because, after all, T-Money could be violent and

T-Money controlled the block. And if Miranda was working there, it must have been because he had T-Money's permission. Somehow that made him part of the conspiracy. Okay.

First of all, that's all wishful thinking. That's all speculation. That's all, you know, that's the government trying to, as someone said, take a square peg and make it fit in a round hole. But, it is not consistent with the evidence. Because the evidence is that T-Money said, I think it was to Crocker, if somebody's not on our team, I don't want him selling here. And then I asked him, and Mr. Miranda certainly wasn't on their team — or maybe Villafranco. And he said no. Mr. Miranda was not on T-Money's team. Villafranco, who told you he sold marijuana for himself and never worked for anybody, sold it right on the block. And T-Money's people didn't just sell crack, they sold marijuana. So Villafranco said he worked for myself. T-Money, he may not have liked it, but, you know, I did it.

The government wants everything to be black and white. Black and white works great when you are a prosecutor. It works great. They get to make judgments about people and they put them in one of two boxes: They're guilty or they're not guilty. If they put him in the guilty box, all their evidence has to fit together. There has to be an explanation for everything.

When the government opened, you heard a little bit

about Mr. Miranda and how he was part of this and the government witnesses, their own witnesses said, no, he worked on his own. He didn't provide drugs to people other than the couple of sporadic occasions.

So all of a sudden Mr. Miranda's role and in Mr. Fee's summation morphed into he was one of the older guys keeping it humming along. Because what else could he say? He couldn't have said that every one of his witnesses lied when they said Mr. Miranda worked for himself. So, keep that in mind. Please. Keep that in mind.

These people are well intentioned. I respect them and admire them. I told you that on day one. They are human beings and they worked really hard. They want to win. They want to win. But winning for the government is when justice is done. Winning is when justice is done. It's not a conviction. No matter what your verdict is in this case, so long as it is the product of your careful and conscientious and thoughtful consideration of the evidence and lack of evidence against Mr. Miranda and these other defendants, no matter what that judgment is, whether it be guilty or not guilty, that's a win for the government.

The government represents us. We, the people. We, the people. That includes you, me, Mr. Miranda, everybody else sitting here on trial.

I'm sure I left stuff out. And when I sit down I'm

going to go like that. Because it always seems to happen.

But, I hope I didn't leave too much out, and I hope that you will consider what I've said and consider things I haven't said. I'm not running from the evidence in this case.

And I just remembered a critical point that I left out. Mr. Miranda took up Judge Pauley on his representation and his statement to you that a defendant never has to testify in his own behalf. Because he's presumed innocent and the burden of proof is always with the government.

But you know what? Mr. Miranda has spoken to you.

He's spoken to you in two ways. He's spoken to you by his not guilty plea, which says I, Nolbert Miranda, an American citizen of the United States, presumed innocent of every charge against me, hereby deny each and every allegation against me. I didn't do it. And if they're going to convict me, they have to prove if beyond a reasonable doubt. Okay. That's how he's spoken to you.

And he's spoken to you in another way. He spoke to you after he was arrested by Agent Castillo. Do you remember Agent Castillo told you that when she arrested Mr. Miranda in Monticello, New York, she put him in the back seat of her car. He was handcuffed behind his back and he made statements to her. Now, he didn't prepare with anybody for what he said. He didn't get coached to tell the truth. He didn't meet for a hundred hours over two years or longer. He was handcuffed

behind his back and he had just been arrested and according to the government, he made statements.

What did he say? He said a lot of things. He said he had been selling in the Courtlandt area for years. He said he was friends with T-Money. Terry Harrison. We haven't denied that, and in fact we've acknowledged that he was seen selling in Courtlandt Avenue. He said that GFC sold narcotics for Terry Harrison. GFC. The gang. The criminal enterprise. The Bloods. They sold. He told Agent Castillo that he did not sell for T-Money, and he did not sell with T-Money. This is at 3424 of the transcript if you want to make a note.

Think about it. The man's just been arrested. He got arrested unexpectedly. He was I think at a bus station. He hasn't had time to meet with a lawyer, he hasn't been coached, he hasn't been made presentable, he hasn't been cleaned up, he hasn't reviewed discovery, he hasn't considered his options, he's handcuffed behind his back and he made statements. And boy, don't they ring true. Don't they ring true considering the evidence you heard.

He did not sell for T-Money and did not sell with T-Money. Has that been contradicted in this case by a single witness? He said that GFC members were responsible for shootings in the Melrose and Jackson Projects. Does that ring true? Does that have the ring of truth? Have you heard testimony about that? Have we disputed that? Has he run from

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that? He told her he was not a member of GFC or any gang. He was surprised he got charged in this case because it's GFC that you want. It's those people, not me. He said, as I told you, that he sells for himself. He was surprised he was arrested in this case because he was not GFC. And he was surprised that he was indicted with these people. And by these people, he meant the gentlemen here, and the other people named in the indictment. The Aubrey — the Devin Parsons and the Bernard Folks and Capo and all the other people that you heard about. And they spoke specifically about him being shot several times. How he was shot in 2009 after Agent Castillo had made an arrest of lots of people. And according to Agent Castillo, he said he was shot because he wasn't indicted in that case.

So why would he maybe think that? Well, you've got 50 people who were allegedly in a gang, a violent gang, and they all get charged and he didn't. He didn't because he had nothing to do with them, like he had nothing to do with these people. He was perhaps afraid that or he thought that maybe they thought he was snitching. Maybe they thought he was cooperating. That's why he didn't get charged. So he says I got shot — he thought he got shot 2009 because he wasn't indicted in this case. And then of course he confirmed that he was shot on September 11, 2010.

That reminds me of another bit of evidence I wanted to just address very, very briefly. Folks said that when he was

in the pens with Mr. Miranda, Mr. Miranda told him that he had loaned a gun to someone. He didn't say he loaned it for any criminal purposes or in connection with any drug conspiracy. I think you heard some other evidence about someone saying Mr. Miranda saw a gun that he had supposedly provided and said don't do anything with that gun. Don't do anything with that gun. You remember? What does that mean? Does that mean use

By the way, he's not charged with any violence. He's charged with possessing or using or carrying a gun in connection with the narcotics conspiracy. I want to be very careful and clear about that.

it in connection with a drug conspiracy?

But back to what Mr. Miranda said to Agent Castillo, at least as Agent Castillo testified, I think every statement he told you has been borne out by the evidence in this case. really do. Every statement. He never ran from what he did. He never, he didn't lie. He didn't get caught in lies. He didn't embellish, he didn't fabricate, he didn't stretch the truth. He said what he did and he said what he didn't do.

I mean, he's been a remarkable client for me. And I really, really feel the burden of fighting for him. He shouldn't be in this case. He doesn't belong in this case. The government was allowed to charge him and they were allowed to try him and they did.

Thank God we have a jury like you. There are four

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trials here. His trial is separate. It is distinct. This isn't about whether you like me or like Mr. Dinnerstein or like Mr. Fee. This isn't a popularity contest. This isn't a personality contest. This isn't about who you think is the great lawyer and who you think is not the great lawyer.

I didn't put up any slides, you know, I did this the old-fashioned way. I've got to get with the program and start putting up slides, but it's not about that. It's not about ego. It's not about personality.

The decision that you make in this case you are going to live with for the rest of your lives. And Mr. Miranda is going to live with for the rest of his life no matter what it is.

(Continued on next page)

THE COURT: I'll ask you to begin to conclude when you have five minutes, all right? And then I'll give you one minute. I'll give you a one-minute. All right?

(Jury present)

Let's bring in the jury.

THE COURT: Members of the jury, at this time I ask that you give your undivided attention to Assistant United States Attorney Nola Heller as she delivers a brief rebuttal on behalf of the government.

MS. HELLER: Hi, everyone. We are almost there. We're almost done.

You've had a bunch of lawyers talking at you for two days now, and I really do not want to prolong things unnecessarily, but as you can see, I basically jumped out of my seat because I have so many things that I want to say to you here today.

Most importantly, we think it's important that when you go back into that jury room, you're thinking about the right things, and that's the facts and that's the evidence in this case. I suggest to you that much of what you heard from the defense attorneys here, if not most of it, was designed specifically to distract you, to mislead you, and to invite you to speculate, but you know what, as good as, and as experienced as these lawyers are, they're not magicians. They cannot make the evidence and they cannot make the facts disappear.

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Cbr1mer6 Summation Rebuttal - Ms. Heller

Now what I'm going to do here today is I'm going to make some general points first, then I'm going to go through some specific arguments that each counsel made, but sadly, I do not have time to respond to each and every argument that was raised. I would really love to, but I don't have the time. I'm just going to do the most important parts, and forgive me if I skip around.

But first, Mr. Fee correctly predicted that counsel would talk a lot about the government's cooperating witnesses, call them all liars. You heard more than six hours, close to seven hours of that talk.

I'm going to make some points up front about the cooperators.

So first, the defendants are guilty if you believe them. You have to think about why the defense attorneys spent so long trying to convince you that the cooperators are lying. As Mr. Miedel said, just throw all their testimony in the garbage. He said just throw it all out; right? And of course, as Mr. Fee said, the reason they did that is that they know, right, if you believe the cooperators, it's over. It's done. We can all go home. Their clients are guilty of all the charges against them.

But how did they go about it, right, how did defense counsel go about discrediting the cooperators? They repeatedly emphasized how bad the cooperators were, what terrible people

they were, committed terrible crimes. Just two very brief examples. Mr. Becker, he reminded you of this comment, but it really stuck in my head too. He called the cooperators, in his opening statement, some of the most vile human beings you have ever been in the same room with. He said you're going to feel the need to take a shower when you see them and when you hear them. Today Mr. Miedel called them emotionally and morally dead. That's what he called them. The point, these people, they committed terrible crimes, so that's it, out the window. You can't believe them.

Now there is no question that these people committed terrible crimes. We told you that at the beginning of the trial. And the cooperators, they told you that themselves, right, when they got on the stand. They didn't hide anything. They told you about all the crimes they committed. Remember Folks and Parsons — and Mr. Miedel talked about this too — telling you how it felt to shoot people; right? They said it. They said, yeah, it felt good sometimes to shoot people. Yeah. Mr. Folks said, I wanted to kill those people. That testimony, that was hard to listen to for all of us. Right?

But this is not a popularity contest. This is not about whether you'd have any of these men over for Thanksgiving dinner. It's scare tactics, ladies and gentlemen.

Remember what Mr. Miedel and Mr. Becker said? Would you lend Mr. Parsons your wallet? Would you lend Mr. Parsons

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your house key? God forbid, would you let Mr. Parsons watch your infant? Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, I got to tell you, if you open up your door, call a babysitter and you see Devin Parsons there and he says, "Hey, here I am, ready to babysit your infant, " call 911, ladies and gentlemen. Call 911. Okay. This has nothing to do with whether Devin Parsons is going to babysit your infant. This has to do with whether you believe his testimony on the witness stand. It's faulty logic, ladies and gentlemen. It doesn't follow that because someone's committed terrible crimes they can't be telling you the truth about the crimes they committed and the people they committed them with.

Now how do you know that the cooperators are telling the truth? How can you assess whether they're telling the truth? Because you have to do that, obviously. In this case you have to do that. We submit there are five main ways. There's probably way more than five, but there's five main ways that we're suggesting to you.

The first is, think about their demeanor, how they looked, how they sounded, how they acted on the stand. Did they avert their eyes? Did they seem evasive? Did they refuse to answer questions about their criminal past? No. Each one of them got up on that stand, they laid it all out for you. They didn't hold anything back. They told you about every crime they'd ever committed -- crimes they're convicted of,

crimes they'd never even been caught for, crimes the government never would have known about if they hadn't admitted them.

Remember -- and then they pled guilty to crimes that they weren't charged with when they were arrested. Devin Parsons

told you he was only arrested for one crack sale -- steering one crack sale, not even making it. He pled guilty to two murders and a host of other shootings and other charges here.

And why did he do that? Why did he do it? Because of his cooperation agreement and the way the cooperation process works.

And that gets me to the next point, which is motivation and incentive. Now each cooperator told you about how those agreements worked. All those agreements, by the way, the cooperation agreements, they're in evidence. We put them in evidence. We want you to look at them. Scrutinize them. What they say is, if the defendants cooperate -- excuse me -- if the cooperators cooperate and they tell the truth, the government will write them a 5K letter, send it to the judge, and that gives the judge the power to give them a lower sentence. There's no promises, the government doesn't recommend any specific sentence, and the sentencing is totally up to the judge. But if they lie, the agreement is ripped up, and they'll likely end up spending the rest of their lives in jail.

Remember Maurice Hagen? Remember when he was asked

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about this about -- by Mr. Dinnerstein, that he would get struck by lightning if he lied on the stand? And what did Mr. Hagen say?

What do you believe will happen to you if you lie on the stand today -- if you don't tell the truth on the stand today?

I'll probably spend the rest of my life in prison, Α. he said.

And that's the case with each one of the cooperating witnesses. They varied in how articulate they were in explaining to you, but they all understood what they had to do. They had to lay themselves bare to you. They had to tell you everything and anything that they knew, and that's what they did.

Now also, a lot of argument about self-interest. government's witnesses were self-interested. They looked out for number one. Yes, yes, they were. That's the whole point. The best way for them to take care of themselves here was to tell the truth. Telling a lie in this situation doesn't get much more dangerous for these defendants when the government fact checks everything that the cooperators are telling you.

MR. MIEDEL: Objection --

THE COURT: Overruled.

MS. HELLER: -- putting together maps of cell site activity, examining ballistics evidence, examining more

evidence, testing for DNA, talking to civilian witnesses like Maria Ortiz, Dikeem Hill, Brittany Brown. Who would be crazy enough to lie in a situation like that? In that situation, you don't have to be a good person. You don't even have to believe an oath to understand that your only option, the option that is in your best interest, is to tell the truth. Even a

criminal -- and these guys were criminals -- knows that.

So whether these defendants get their 5K letter is another thing he told you, doesn't depend on whether the defendants get convicted. As long as they fulfill their obligations and they tell the truth, they get the letter. Why would they lie when the downside is so severe, life in prison essentially, and there's no upside? They don't have to sink the defendants to get a break.

Now a lot was said about substantial assistance by defense attorneys. Witnesses wouldn't get their 5K letters unless they provided substantial assistance. Again, Maurice Hagen I think answered those questions most succinctly:

How did you believe that you can provide substantial assistance to the government?

A. Just by telling the things I know, telling the things that I perceive to be the truth.

No obligation to put anyone away. Just tell it like it is and hope for the best. That's what the agreements say.

Now when you think about the cooperators, think

about -- to get back to where I was -- what they said and what they didn't say. Did the cooperating witnesses blame everything on the defendants and minimize their own conduct? Did they do that? Were they somehow trying to frame or sink the defendants? Absolutely not. If anything, the opposite.

A few examples. Bernard Folks. If his goal was to tell the best story to please the government, as the defense attorney said, why wouldn't he have said that Earl Pierce pulled the trigger and killed Jason Correa? The only people who could have contradicted him are dead; right? If Folks' goal was to do that, why not tell the story that way? Or, hey, why not say that Joshua Meregildo shot the .40-caliber and he shot at Tarean Joseph, not himself. That would have made him less guilty and Meregildo more guilty. Why not say that? Why not? That was not the truth. He was telling you the truth. He was trying to be accurate, in every detail, because that's what he knew he had to do under his agreement.

Pemberton, if his goal was to sink the defendants, wouldn't he have accused Melvin Colon of shooting Jing Bao Jiang and not said, no, it was me, it was me? He wanted the gun but I kept it? Why would he say that? Remember also he said — and Mr. Miedel reminded you, to be sure — he'd never seen Earl Pierce sell crack? Would have been very easy to say otherwise, if he thought he could have helped himself by lying.

The main point, if these defendants were lying to

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frame the defendants, wouldn't they have done a better job?

Don't you think they would have made it a whole lot worse?

These witnesses didn't exaggerate, they didn't make things up to frame the defendants. They stuck to the truth instead.

Now several of the attorneys suggested to you that the cooperators practiced their testimony to match, so that they all would tell the same story that would please the government. But you have to take this apart for one second, right, because to believe that they all were lying about the same thing, you have to believe that they got together in some sort of summit, right, and that summit happened before Devin Parsons was arrested, of course. They had to all be together to figure out what they were all going to say. And they had to say at this meeting, well, if we all get arrested by the Feds, here's what we're going to do. We're going to go in and talk to them, we're going to admit to every crime we've ever committed, including things we didn't think -- the government didn't even know about, didn't charge us with, we're going to plead guilty to dozens of crimes, including murders, shootings, then guess what, we're going to testify at a trial against our best friends, and then we'll -- let's hope it all works out. Well, clearly, that's not what anyone would have planned on. No one would have wanted to do that. But that's exactly what they each ended up doing, coming in, separately, and, separately, telling the government what they knew and what the truth was,

and then accepting responsibility for and pleading guilty to those crimes, because that's how cooperation works in the federal system. Any conspiracy frame theory is simply impossible.

Now the fourth way you know they told the truth, this one is a very simple point. They gave you such detailed testimony. The type and level of detail, you can't make up. Right? If they had invented this whole drug business out of whole cloth, the war between T-Money, O and Luchie, the YG/GFC rivalry, shootings and murders, you'd have to be Stephen King or some sort of best-selling novelist to make up a whole world like this and keep it straight the way the cooperators did.

Finally -- I'm not going to spend a lot of time on this point, Mr. Fee did it at length in the summation -- is corroboration; right? Think about how much or what the cooperators said was consistent with and corroborated by all the other evidence in this case. And when the defense attorneys say, all you have is the cooperators here, ladies and gentlemen, remember, that's not right. You have the cooperators, and they -- first of all, they corroborate each other, right, and second of all, they're corroborated by all the other independent evidence and witnesses. Physical evidence, the guns, the 911 calls, the autopsies, the lay witnesses, too many examples to discuss them all, but we will get into some specifics.

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Now the final point on cooperators -- and Mr. Miedel predicted that I might argue this, and I'm going to do it, absolutely, ladies and gentlemen -- the defense wants it both They want you to believe the cooperators are all liars, wavs. liars. Right? You can't believe them. Throw them all in the garbage. But even Mr. Miedel, who told you to reject those arguments, he did this. They don't say the cooperators are lying about everything. No. No, no. Don't -- maybe don't throw it all in the garbage. A few things they want you to listen to. They want you to listen to, of course, when the cooperators talked about their criminal history, about all the crimes they committed, except for the crimes with the defendants. Pemberton, Villafranco, street robberies, how many hours did we spend talking about those; right? That is something that they want you to believe, Parsons' shootings, Hagen's time with the Bloods. Listen to those, ladies and gentlemen. Believe that. As long as the cooperators were telling you about their own criminal past, they're magically truth tellers. It happened again and again, in another very important way, the cooperators were truth tellers whenever they said anything good about the defendants, or beneficial to their defense.

Aubrey Pemberton told you he never saw Earl Pierce sell drugs. Mr. Miedel certainly told you about that one. He wanted you to throw his testimony in the trash, but not that

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part. Not that part.

Anthony Crocker and Villafranco, they didn't see
Miranda get crack from Harrison. Mr. Becker, don't believe
that Anthony Crocker and Nolbert Miranda had any sort of drug
conspiracy going on. They weren't involved in the same
conspiracy. But do believe that Crocker didn't see Miranda get
crack from Harrison.

Folks never saw Meregildo get drugs. Mr. Lee, believe him, believe Mr. Folks on that, but don't believe Mr. Folks heard a detailed confession from Joshua Meregildo on the murder of Ogarro. Believe that, don't believe that.

And Parsons, he told people he killed Ogarro because of Aponte's personal beef. Believe that, ladies and gentlemen, believe that, but not one other word he said.

Defense counsel want you to pick and choose and believe the cooperators about what sounds good for their argument and discard the rest. They want you to believe them for — only when it's about something that's a distraction from their clients' guilt. They can't have it both ways, ladies and gentlemen. The simple fact is that the cooperators told the truth. Some of the truth was hard to talk about, when it came to their own criminal activities. Some of the truth did not help the government's case. But that didn't matter to the cooperators. They told it how they knew it, as they were obligated to do.

Now I will get to that. One of the things that happened during the numerous of the defense summations was that several of the defense attorneys mischaracterized the evidence. Now why did they do that? I submit it was so that they could make arguments that helped their clients, and when that happens, we feel we have an obligation to correct the record and what was being said, and as Judge Pauley reminded you at the start of the trial and again today, only the testimony and exhibits are evidence, not the arguments of counsel. Don't be misled by mischaracterizations of the record.

Let's talk about some of those. Mr. Lee spent most of his time yesterday going over the Ogarro crime scene in detail. He told you he wouldn't have to call Parsons a liar, because the evidence would show that. But the evidence showed no such thing. Mr. Lee only got there by mischaracterizing the record for you. He took apart the transcript, he cited from it selectively, he admitted what was convenient for him, and he simply —

MR. LEE: I object, your Honor. Mischaracterization and it's a personal attack.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MS. HELLER: Mr. Lee -- I'm going to get into specifics -- argued that there was no testimony that Carrel Ogarro was shot at from the front. He said over and over and over that it was only from behind. That's belied by the

record. Let's look at the actual transcript pages.

There's no -- the only thing that's blacked out here is an objection that was sustained. So other than that, there's no ellipses, there's no underlining, there's no changes to the testimony. And there's two big blocks of text there. And it's what Devin Parsons talked about what happened here.

Can you describe for the jury -- I'm looking on page 2317.

He came through the path. He was walking towards us. We were standing there. He stopped. He asked us, he said, what's up? We said, what's up. He put his hands, like, in the back of his pants, like, I don't know if he was going to pull out something. I back up. Killa pulled out the gun and fired. He tried to run. Killa fired again. I fired. And Killa fired again and ran in the back door. And I walked up to him, stood over him, and fired five times.

Next page, line 14:

Killa pulled out the gun and Killa shot. He tried to run -- Killa shot again.

Both of those descriptions, that's where Devin Parsons described the murder in narrative form, made clear that there is a conversation going on. And in the middle of those two blocks, you talk -- I say, line 22:

Let's slow it down a little bit.

There's a conversation. I'm not sure who spoke first.

Ogarro turns to run.

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What's up with his brother or something like that. He said his 1 brother was good, they're standing there, they're face to face. 2 3 The first shot is fired and then -- then -- that is when Carrel

So ladies and gentlemen, if you look at the actual transcript, you'll see that what Mr. Lee spent about 30 or 35 minutes talking about is simply not right.

Let's talk about another argument. That's just easier to read, but we did it -- another argument. Mr. Lee said: know from what Detective Jonathan Fox said that when you shoot a .380, the shell casing goes to the side. And he says, the location where the .380 shell casing was recovered establishes where the shooter was.

But what did Detective Fox actually say?

"There's no scientific method for me to determine where a person was standing based on where the cartridge casings were recovered from."

MR. LEE: I object to that mischaracterization.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. LEE: Selective transcript.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MS. HELLER: So ladies and gentlemen, the ballistics expert himself contradicted what Mr. Lee said that he said. And when you think about it, Mr. Lee's argument, just putting aside this, doesn't make sense about the casing. When you fire

a gun, in an outdoor setting, anything could happen to the casing. It could have been windy. Those things are tiny. You can pick them up and look at them. It doesn't mean anything that the casing wasn't in exactly the same spot where Parsons was. It certainly doesn't mean that Mr. Meregildo is not quilty of that murder, ladies and gentlemen.

There were other mischaracterizations as well, but I don't have time to get into them now.

One thing, before we get to that -- actually, can we make it blank for a second, Ms. Brady? Can we make it blank? All right. We'll just stay on that one.

Now Mr. Meregildo suggested that Walter Aponte committed the Ogarro murder with Parsons and not Meregildo. But ask yourselves, did you hear one piece of actual evidence that Walter Aponte shot Carrel Ogarro? Not a shred. That was speculation. Nothing but speculation, innuendo. And ask yourselves first, why would Devin Parsons lie and substitute Aponte for Meregildo in his account of the murder? There's no reason. You heard the time line. Parsons was the first cooperator. He had no need to sink Meregildo in favor of Aponte. Agent Castillo said Aponte didn't start cooperating until two months after Parsons was even arrested. Parsons had no reason to protect Aponte. He had everything to lose.

What was the actual evidence that you heard? You heard from Parsons, Folks, and Brittany Brown that the shooters

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were Meregildo and Parsons. No one told you Aponte was the shooter. And you remember all the corroboration of Parsons' firsthand account. Ballistics, crime scene, first responders, you saw the devastating cell site evidence that put

Mr. Meregildo at the scene of the crime with that significant gap in texting and calling right at the time --

MR. LEE: Object. That's a misstatement of what the evidence establishes.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MS. HELLER: I will take that opportunity. Please, I don't have time. Take those records, look at the calling records. You'll see a constant pattern of calls back and forth, back and forth, back and forth, and texts that Meregildo's making, and all of a sudden, what happens between 5 and 6 a.m. when the murder is happening? Two calls. It's unbelievable, ladies and gentlemen.

And remember, Mr. Lee did not even mention that cell site evidence in his summation. He didn't say one word about it. Of course he doesn't have the burden to do anything, ladies and gentlemen, but I submit that the reason it wasn't mentioned is because it's indisputable. You can't say anything about it. Mr. Meregildo would have to be the unluckiest man in the world if it happened to be that all this evidence pointed to him being involved in that murder. And the phone telling you that he was involved in that murder, but, oh, the phone

only happened to be at the scene of the crime at the time of the crime, going from his house before the murder, back to his house after the murder, oh, but he was innocent. He would have to be the unluckiest man in the world. And that's why Mr. Lee didn't address it, ladies and gentlemen, we submit.

So on motive, did anyone tell you the legitimate reason the murder happened was because some -- of some personal dispute between Ogarro and Aponte? No. No one told you that was the legitimate reason. Parsons explained to you, he told people that because he didn't want people to know the real reason. That makes perfect sense. He didn't want to tell the whole world he'd been hired as a hit man.

By the way, even if that were the motive -- let's just say it was, but it wasn't -- it would still be a murder in aid of racketeering because it was committed to protect a fellow GFC member, Aponte. But it wasn't the real reason, and Parsons had no incentive to lie about that to you, or about anything.

Finally, the argument that Parsons somehow crafted his account of the motive when he began meeting with the government in order to make out the elements of the charged murders is simply absurd. Do you really think that Devin Parsons knew all the elements of the various federal murder statutes when he was arrested and started cooperating here? That he said, oh, wait, I'm not going to say it's personal gain anymore, I'm now going to say it was for pecuniary reasons? That makes no sense,

ladies and gentlemen, because it didn't happen. All the facts and the evidence point to the same conclusion. Meregildo and Parsons shot Ogarro on T-Money's orders because everyone thought he was snitching. Any other story has no basis in fact or evidence.

Also, one more point. Mr. Lee said: Ladies and gentlemen, I want somebody to place here one shred of evidence, one shred, that Meregildo was involved in a conspiracy to sell drugs. Here I have some shreds. I don't have time — there are a lot of shreds, ladies and gentlemen. I don't have time to reach them all, but look at the transcript pages, 4019, Crocker, 1498, Pemberton. The crack trafficking with Meregildo. And Pemberton, Villafranco, Parsons, those transcript pages on marijuana trafficking with T-Money and Meregildo. There's plenty of evidence, ladies and gentlemen.

Now the conspiracy to murder members of the 321 crew.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Miedel each argued that Tarean Joseph -- the

Tarean Joseph shooting was not based on any conspiracy to

retaliate for T-Money's death. It was just spontaneous and

unexpected, they called it. Now it's a good example of picking

and choosing when they want you to believe cooperators and when

they don't. It's obvious what happened here, ladies and

gentlemen. T-Money dies; right? Meregildo runs outside half

dressed to find -- they want to find out who is responsible.

They're distraught. They find 321 people celebrating, they

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know they're connected with Luchie, they decide they're involved. The day that it happens, Folks tells you that Meregildo calls -- called him and Parsons tells you Pierce called him. They both asked for guns. That's not an inconsistency, ladies and gentlemen. That shows you how much they wanted guns. They both made calls. Get that gun down here. And they get -- they go to the car, they drive to Harlem, they come back, they get out, they see the crew. Transcript page 686, Pierce says, it's going to rain 40 days, 40 nights. That's what Folks testified to. And he starts shooting with the 9. And then Pierce, Meregildo yell to shoot, shoot him, shoot him, they say, and he does. Now Folks testified that it all happened very quickly, spur of the moment, but there's no doubt in his mind why it happened.

And here are portions of the transcript, you can see them, that defense counsel didn't want you to remember. Folks tells you his understanding of why this happened: Stemmed from the T-Money incident, with T-Money being killed. That was where the money came from, from the hit, from 321.

Pemberton, who hears confessions from the defendants after the shooting, hears the same thing.

There's no requirement that a conspiracy last any particular length of time. Here, three people, armed with two guns, agreed to shoot at the 321 crew, who they thought were responsible for T-Money's death. Then two of them shot the

man. End of story.

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Now what I'm going to try to do is address some things about the Correa murder, as quickly as I can.

Now Mr. Pierce's attorney spent a good deal of time arguing that the surveillance videos taken outside of Courtlandt at the time of the murder means that Pierce can't be guilty of the murder. Means no such thing, ladies and gentlemen. Don't be distracted by that argument. First of all, there's no evidence on the record that the times stamped on the video are correct, or correspond to the actual time of the events.

So putting that aside, assuming they're true,
Mr. Miedel wants you to think that because the video shows
Pemberton and Folks walking from up Courtlandt Avenue, they
could not have actually heard what they said they heard, saw
what they said they saw. He wants you to think that this video
shows Parsons walking to 681 alone and not with Levi, as he
remembered, he wasn't telling the truth, and what it all really
boiled down to, for him, Folks and Pemberton, they can't both
be telling the truth, so they must both be lying.

Of course they can both be telling the truth. What does all of this argument really mean? What does it boil down to? The cooperators maybe didn't remember exactly where they walked and went. Now do you remember the way that you walked to work on November 27th, 2010, two years ago? And whether

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you ran into one of your colleagues on the way to work? Do you remember what you had for lunch that day? Probably not. But if on that day someone had confessed his involvement in a murder to you, you'd better believe you would remember that. And Mr. Miedel used the court reporter example. I hate to keep involving the court reporters, but he said, you'd remember if the court reporter shot someone. Of course you would. the whole point. That's our point. Right? They don't remember the little things about which way they walked and when, but they do remember, right, Folks does remember hearing Earl Pierce say: My cousin's with him. Let him live. I'll be waiting for you at the top of the stairs. If you're Pemberton, you remember offering to do it yourself, thinking it's a robbery, and then finding out that it's a murder, and you'd remember someone saying, why don't you do it? Those are the things that stick out.

Now, Ms. Brady, if you could put up 1410.

Mr. Miedel argued that once they get inside the lobby, the accounts were so inconsistent, they couldn't both be true. But that's belied by the record as well.

Mr. Pemberton:

Can you tell the jury what happened once you were inside the lobby.

I was on the phone, and they went around like a little corner.

Who went around the corner?

T-Money, Ski Box, and Akon. They were arguing. And I went over there and I said, Let me do it.

He's on the phone. He's not with them the whole time. He doesn't hear everything that they're saying.

Thank you, Ms. Brady.

Ladies and gentlemen, it's completely possible that the stories are consistent and Mr. -- Mr. Miedel, respectfully, didn't appear to remember that portion of the transcript because he argued that Pemberton was there the whole time so it couldn't possibly have been true. But even Mr. Miedel had trouble remembering small details. All right. We all have little gaps in our memories. It doesn't mean we're lying and it doesn't mean that these things didn't happen the way we know that they did.

Here's what they were consistent on. Pierce and T-Money deep in conversation, Pierce and T-Money walk into the building, Correa shot dead shortly afterwards. It's clear what happened. Pierce came up with a plan, he lay in wait while T-Money did the dirty work, then he collected the gun, his gun. Don't be distracted by the little details. Earl Pierce planned, aided, and covered up the murder of Jason Correa. End of story.

Now Pierce and Miranda both want you to believe there's no overarching drug conspiracy, there's no enterprise,

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this is a loose confederation of independent crack sellers, members of different gangs, nothing consistent here.

Now first, take a look at the indictment. We never said everyone was a member of the same gang. Mr. Aravind never told you that. It's not charged that way. We never even said everyone got along with each other. As Judge Pauley will inspect -- will instruct you, I believe, you don't even have to know every other member of the conspiracy. Certainly you don't have to like every other member of the drug crew or your gang in order to agree to work together for a common purpose. And the common purpose of this crew was to sell drugs, make money, commit acts of violence. And not -- not all for T-Money, ladies and gentlemen, as Mr. Becker had you believe. For themselves. Everyone wanted to make money for themselves. They were not out there out of the goodness of their own hearts, making money for T-Money. No. They all wanted to get together there on their exclusive turf and sell drugs and make money. That was their common purpose. This is not T-Money's band. It's all their band. They're all playing in the band together.

Now Mr. Miranda helped T-Money get on his feet when he got out on the jail. You heard testimony that he gave him some of his regular customers. He told that to Folks, he told that to Crocker. He was there at the very start, he was there right through the day T-Money died, selling alongside other GFC

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members on T-Money's strip, supplying Pemberton, supplying Crocker, sharing customers with Parsons. Mr. Becker didn't mention that. Not surprising. Devastating evidence of conspiracy.

Pemberton.

Ms. Brady, if you could put up 1330.

Pemberton told you about overhearing Miranda and T-Money discussing going in together on a purchase of a hundred grams of crack:

> Who did you hear say something about a hundred grams? Oh, T-Money.

What did T-Money say about a hundred grams that day during the conversation with PayDay?

They was going to get a hundred grams of crack.

Ladies and gentlemen, that's the ball game. the point is here not that PayDay was selling for T-Money. one's telling you that. It's that PayDay is on T-Money's level. They're both supplying GFC members on that block and, in fact, going in for drugs together.

More drug evidence -- oh, Ms. Brady, if we could switch back -- against Mr. Miranda. And slides again. will remind you about all the drug evidence against Mr. Miranda. And I don't have time to read them again. can take down the page cites if you like. But the sharing customers, the being supplied by them, from all the

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cooperators, selling crack with the others who are part of the same crew. That's the stuff of conspiracy. And it shouldn't come as a surprise that Folks and Villafranco had less specific information on Miranda's crack sales. To be sure they saw him out there selling, they told you that, but remember Folks and Villafranco, they sold marijuana, not crack, so they didn't know whether he was supplying other GFC members. That doesn't make Miranda any less guilty of the conspiracy.

Now the same goes for Pierce. Some of the conspirators -- Pemberton, Villafranco -- didn't see him selling crack or working with the other members of T-Money's crew, but others sure did. Remember -- remember Folks' description that Mr. Fee quoted for you of Pierce and T-Money dividing up the crack between them when a new shipment came in? You heard the same thing from Parsons, who told you that he gave his profits to Pierce, remember, when T-Money wasn't around. He also told you Pierce instructed him, shoot anyone, shoot O or Luchie if they come to the block and they try and do anything.

(Continued on next page)

MS. HELLER: And don't forget Maria Ortiz saw Pierce and T-Money counting money together in her kitchen. Mr. Miedel didn't mention that part of Maria Ortiz's testimony.

Now, the fact that several of the government's witnesses didn't know for sure whether Earl Pierce or T-Money were working together doesn't matter. The people who did know, saw it with their own eyes because it was true.

Okay. How much time. See how much more I can argue to you.

I'm going to address some of Mr. Dinnerstein's arguments very briefly. He made a bunch of arguments about the murder of Alston. He argued there weren't two shooters, just Parsons. He argued the motive was really over Parson's personal beef. An independent act by this sociopath Parsons, he said. Parsons told you the way it happened, where it happened, how it happened. That testimony was corroborated by so many pieces of evidence.

Just on the can't be two shooters argument. No witness told you that .40 couldn't be fired by two people.

Mr. Dinnerstein wants you to believe that is the case, but when he had the ballistics expert and the two ATF agents on the stand, he didn't ask them about that. He just speculated about it and instead he focused on what Mr. Hill and Mr. Villafranco told you about hearing rapid shots. The shots were fired rapidly. What does that even mean? Nothing. It doesn't mean

that the gun couldn't have been passed from Colon to Pemberton. Excuse me. Colon to Parsons. Remember, Parsons testified that he grabbed the gun from Colon. Another incident of him not minimizing, by the way. He grabbed it and it happened fast. No witness told you that Parsons did the shooting alone. In fact, every piece of evidence that came in showed you that there were two shooters and those shooters were Parsons and Colon.

THE COURT: Ms. Heller, please begin to conclude your remarks.

MS. HELLER: Thank you.

All right. A few briefly of Mr. Miranda's arguments. The phantom gun. The gun was not a phantom. Devin Parsons described it in detail. 17 shot 9, silver and black.

Mr. Folks told you about the gun and Mr. Pemberton told you about the gun. The gun was real.

Mr. Becker says Parsons' account can't have been true because of the geography of the Maria Lopez Houses and Ms. Kanote's apartment. Dismiss that argument, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Parsons never told you where Mr. Miranda went within Maria Lopez. He didn't say that Mr. Miranda said he was going home to his apartment to get the gun. He could have gone anywhere in Maria Lopez to get that gun. What we do know is he asked Mr. Parsons to carry it for him. And the two men later dropped it off on the second floor of 681 Courtlandt, which is

where Earl Pierce lives. That's how Pierce got the gun which was used to shoot Tarean Joseph on September 13, 2010.

Mr. Becker argues because we don't have this gun or because he doesn't believe the gun exists, that Miranda is not guilty of the firearms charge. That's not true. All the cooperators testified about the block guns that were stashed all over Courtlandt Avenue, in the grass, in pizza boxes. They could be used for anyone's defense if they needed them.

Now, Mr. Miranda sold alongside these men, with these men. They all had access to these guns. Mr. Miranda had constructive possession over the guns in that way. And Judge Pauley will explain to you what that means.

One other -- oh, and one other argument about the gun.

Mr. Becker just told you that there is no evidence that

Mr. Miranda had ever seen a gun ever. Or, sorry, had ever been seen with a gun ever. Remember, this is a man who actually had a tattoo of two guns on his body. So that argument doesn't hold much water, ladies and gentlemen.

He also argued about Miranda being a shooting victim. We submit that's completely irrelevant to the charged crimes. And one thing to note, if you think back to the testimony of Agent Castillo. Mr. Miranda refused to tell her who shot him, ladies and gentlemen.

Now, in a minute or two I have that remains -- okay, before I get to my final conclusion, one point on the RICO

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conspiracy for Mr. Miranda. Not only do you have the fact that he agreed that everyone that's part of this enterprise would sell drugs together. You also have that he lent his gun to someone who used that gun to avenge the death of the crew's leader, T-Money. It's overwhelming evidence of his involvement in that conspiracy.

All right. Two concluding points in the two minutes I have. During several of the defense summations, counsel went through each piece of evidence the government had on a particular crime and tried to discredit each individual piece of evidence as proof of nothing. Like taking a puzzle. Let's say the puzzle is a picture of an elephant. Taking the piece that has an eye on it and saying, this is just an eye, it's not an elephant. This is just a tail, that's not an elephant. This is his toe, it's not an elephant. You cannot do that with each of the puzzle pieces, pull a piece out saying it's nothing, put it down. Mr. Miedel did a lot of that this morning.

Use your common sense. You can't look at the evidence in isolation. Not the way the world works. You have to put it together, and you put it together, it is a puzzle, it is a picture of an elephant, right.

And here it is, the picture of the crimes that were charged. Dozens of pieces of corroboration for each charged act. They all fit together.

Rebuttal - Ms. Heller

Now, it can be hard to judge someone else. But I expect the judge is going to instruct you, you have to decide this case without bias or prejudice, and without sympathy. You have to apply the standard proof beyond a reasonable doubt. That standard is the same standard that's always been applied in every criminal case in the history of this country. We've met it here.

We ask you to consider the evidence and the facts. That's all we've asked you to do from the beginning of the case. Do that when you go back in the jury room. Don't be distracted by the nonsense about the cooperators. Check the record. Use your common sense. Follow the judge's instructions. Don't reinvent the wheel. The answers are all there right in front of you.

If you do that, there is only one verdict that you can return that's consistent with the evidence, and with the truth. These defendants are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of all charges. Thank you.

THE COURT: Members of the jury, we've now concluded closing arguments. Tomorrow morning we're going to turn to the final phase in any trial before your deliberations. My charge on the law. That is my instructions on the law to you. As I've previously mentioned, my charge is lengthy. In fact, my charge is 137 pages. I will provide copies of the charge to you tomorrow morning to have in the jury box with you as I read

the charge to you. You can read along with me, or not. That's entirely up to you. But, you must pay attention to the instructions as I deliver them to you here in open court. I'll also review with you a jury verdict form that we have prepared to aid you in your deliberations in this case.

I expect that I will complete my charge and review of the jury verdict sheet with you by around lunchtime so that you'll retire to the jury room to either have lunch and then begin deliberations, or deliberate while you're having lunch. That will be entirely up to you.

But your first order of business when you retire tomorrow to begin deliberations is to select one of your members as your foreperson who will be responsible for communicating with the Court by note regarding any matter.

So, for now, I want you to put these matters out of your mind. Relax. It's been a long trial, certainly longer than any of us anticipated. But, I can assure you that all of the attorneys involved in this case worked very hard to present the case efficiently to you. And listening as you have is tiring. So I'm sure you're all exhausted. Get a good night's sleep. Tomorrow you will have your lunch in the jury room.

You will deliberate tomorrow until 5 o'clock unless you choose to work later. That will be a decision entirely up to you. In the end you will have as much time as you need to deliberate on this case in order to reach a verdict with

respect to each of the 22 counts of the indictment as they are charged against all or against some of the defendants. That's what lies ahead.

We're going to recess now. Have a great evening and safe trip home. We'll see you all bright and early tomorrow at 10 o'clock and we'll get to work on the instructions of law.

Keep an open mind and come to no conclusions. Don't discuss the case. Please recess the jury.

(Jury excused)

THE COURT: Are there any issues that counsel wish to raise?

MR. LEE: Yes, I have something, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Lee.

MR. LEE: Yes, your Honor, I believe in her rebuttal, Ms. Nola crossed the boundary from legitimate argument to a gross inaccurate misstatement of the testimony in this case with regard to the cell site testimony. And my request is either to be given 5 to 10 minutes surrebuttal, or to have a correction made either by the Court or by her.

Specifically, your Honor, she cited that the cell site evidence put, and I'm paraphrasing, Mr. Meregildo at the scene of the murder. That flies in the face of the testimony. I can cite particular transcript pages right now from the Special Agent Perry that said that that evidence can only — it was not triangulated. It can only to an accuracy of about a half mile

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radius to a mile indicate the location of a phone. And her statement is totally inaccurate, it is a misleading statement of the testimony.

And, she made a big point that I did not comment on it. The reason I did not comment, even though I have now right in my computer a fully prepared summation with regard to that aspect of the evidence, that I can present in 5 to 10 minutes to this jury, is that Mr. Fee actually on his summation did correctly state the import of that evidence and I did not comment on it in my summation. He said that that cell site evidence places, quote, the phone in the area, quote unquote. I did not contest that. That's consistent with the testimony of Special Agent Perry.

But Ms. Heller's statement that it puts him at the scene of the murder is an inaccurate, misleading, misstatement of the testimony. I should have an opportunity either to in 5 to 10 minutes correct that to the jury, or in some other manner that your Honor thinks is appropriate to correct what is a factual gross misstatement of the testimony by the government.

MS. HELLER: Your Honor, we submit that it's argument. I obviously had to speak very quickly and couldn't choose every word as carefully as I wish I could. I still think it's not inaccurate to say he's at the scene of the crime. Certainly the maps put the scene of the crime and fanned the cell site all around it.

But, we certainly oppose Mr. Lee's request for any kind of instruction. I cannot count the number of mischaracterizations we believe were made by defense counsel. We didn't have time to respond to all of them. We just chose a handful. We could go on nearly for days and weeks if every counsel is given the chance to respond to what they believe are mischaracterizations of the record. It is all on the record. The jury can ask for any of the testimony if they want to see it.

MR. LEE: She cited that as particularly devastating, damning piece of evidence that's incontestable. And there is a big difference in my mind if the government inartfully and improperly selected a word, and the prejudice should not be visited upon the shoulder of the defendant. If she said at the scene of the murder, as versus as Mr. Fee accurately recounted and represented the testimony of Agent Perry in the area, a half mile to a mile radius is not at the scene. It's in the area. I think that's legitimate argument. But to say at the scene is a misstatement on the record before this jury, and they should not be misled by that.

MS. HELLER: It was argument. Nine hours of records, they all pointed to the same address.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to look at precisely what Ms. Heller did say on that point. It is argument at the end of the day, Mr. Lee. I'm going to give the jury an instruction as

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I have several times during the course of these closing arguments that argument is not evidence. And the government, Ms. Heller, also referred to where in the testimony this could be found. But I will look at it and consider it overnight.

I'll tell that you any application on behalf of the defendant to give a surrebuttal is denied. If there is going to be anything, it's going to be a two sentence curative instruction from the Court.

Now, any further applications?

MR. MIEDEL: Yes, your Honor. I just would like to briefly expand on my objection which was to Ms. Heller's surrebuttal which was -- rather, rebuttal, I'm sorry, which was when she was vouching for the honesty or truthfulness of the cooperators. I think she went beyond fair comment by stating that the government is fact checking everything that they say and so therefore they have to be truthful. That, that is an extraordinary statement in terms of vouching, and in terms of essentially placing the government sort of as a witness in this case. And what they do to verify that their witnesses are being honest. So I would ask for a curative instruction on that.

MS. HELLER: There were numerous arguments about things we didn't do, why we didn't do them, and I didn't have a chance to respond to those. But, I cited specific things we had done. Gotten cell site evidence, talked to lay witnesses,

talked to ballistic experts. It's witnesses we put on.

THE COURT: It is an accurate statement of what the government was doing, Mr. Miedel, which is why I overruled your objection. And so I deny your application for a curative instruction.

MR. LEE: Your Honor, just lastly, would your Honor want me to e-mail you the testimony that I have already of Agent Perry which I believe is accurate, and what Mr. Fee represented, but it will allow your Honor to see it and why I believe Ms. Heller's comments fly in the face of that testimony. I can e-mail those transcript portions to your Honor if you wish.

THE COURT: Go ahead and e-mail them.

MR. LEE: Thank you, your Honor.

MS. HELLER: We would say in closing we weren't characterizing Agent Perry's testimony. We were arguing the facts.

THE COURT: Just give me the page cites by e-mail.

MR. LEE: Yes, your Honor. I will do that. Thank
you.

THE COURT: Mr. Becker.

MR. BECKER: Thank you, your Honor. I am concerned greatly that some of Ms. Heller's comments in her rebuttal summation constituted an amendment of the indictment or certainly a variance in their theory of proof against

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Mr. Miranda. And it devolved to Ms. Heller essentially saying that if somebody was on the block selling drugs with anybody then they're part of this whole enterprise and part of this whole conspiracy.

It was just a few days ago that your Honor took note of the fact that certainly wasn't what the charge was in this case. Just because somebody was selling drugs in the Courtlandt Avenue area that they were part of this conspiracy. Let alone part of the enterprise. That was part of the reason that I think your Honor ceded to the defendants' request to give a multiple conspiracies charge.

Ms. Heller went even further I think in an improper fashion by essentially saying — not essentially saying, by saying that Mr. Miranda along with T-Money were really the principal members of this enterprise. That they were the ones who got it going and kept it going. And it bears noting that Mr. Miranda is not even charged in count one with being a member of this enterprise. He's not charged with a violation of RICO. And for the government to stand up now and urge to the jury that the evidence shows that he was out there selling and he was an integral part of this enterprise based on the evidence, that's not what he was charged with, your Honor.

So, I'm not sure what the remedy is. I am moving for a mistrial because I want to assure that that motion is made.

But, if the Court is disinclined to grant that, I do think the

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Court when it instructs the jury, it needs to tell the jury in emphatic terms that Mr. Miranda is not even alleged to be a member of this enterprise. He's not charged.

I realize that the Court's current charge says three people are charged in count one and we've addressed that. But there needs to be some corrective action taken so that the jury is not confused. The government's made a lot of arguments in this case about that arguments by the defense or examinations by the defense were confusing to the jury. I can't think of anything more confusing than to tell the jury that Mr. Miranda is like the heart and soul of this criminal enterprise when he's not even charged in that count.

And it also brings into focus the question what is the conspiracy in this case? I really, my whole summation was a summation and my whole defense in this case was geared towards maintaining credibility with this jury. I made a decision based on close consultation with Mr. Miranda that for me to stand up and proffer a defense he had nothing to do with drugs and it was all lies and Agent Castillo made up his post-arrest statements was absurd and it wouldn't fly and it wasn't consistent with the evidence.

What is consistent with the evidence is the arguments I made. It is the argument that he was an independent seller. And that he wasn't part of this enterprise and/or conspiracy. And it was supported by lots of testimony that I addressed in

my summation. And for the government to tell the jury disregard all of that, because count one never says you have to be a member of GFC. If you are selling drugs out on the street, that's good enough. For her to tell the jury that, and for that to go uncorrected, is going to work a terrible prejudice to Mr. Miranda.

And your jury charge, which I know and I can't tell you how much I respect the care that you gave to it and the way you heard from counsel. All of our discussions about what should be in the jury charge and all your Honor's rulings predated what you just heard Ms. Heller tell this jury. So respectfully, it is not enough what's in there now. There needs to be a curative instruction at a minimum if not a mistrial. Correcting the impression that Ms. Heller gave. And making it clear to this jury what the conspiracy is and what the enterprise is, and is not.

And then finally, this is on a separate point, when Ms. Heller was arguing to the jury that they could find that Mr. Miranda possessed all the guns that you heard about in the testimony, because the judge will instruct you that anyone had access to those guns, anyone involved, anyone who was selling drugs had access to the guns and therefore Mr. Miranda did, and that constitutes possession, the testimony was crystal clear that people who worked for T-Money had access to the guns.

People who worked for T-Money had -- I read this record over

the Thanksgiving Day break. And that's what I saw.

You know, it's interesting. The government is supposedly doing a rebuttal summation here to rebut what I said, and yet they stand up with slides that they obviously prepared before I even spoke addressing things that I didn't say. And putting up a slide of something T-Money says and leaving out -- about the hundred grams and leaving out the next line in the testimony is, well, what did you hear Miranda say? Oh, I don't remember him saying anything. You know. That's also in there. They left that out. That's a third point.

So I've got three points, your Honor. I hope they're clear. One is the variance for the indictment for which there should be a mistrial or at a minimum a curative instruction and also a clear delineation to the jury in the Court's jury charge as to what this conspiracy is and what it isn't. It is not just because you're selling drugs on Courtlandt Avenue. And the other arguments that I made as well, your Honor, which should be considered by the Court. And there should be corrective action taken, thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Heller.

MS. HELLER: A few things. Mr. Becker didn't object once in my summation. But I'm not sure what he was listening to. I don't think I said what he is saying I said. I certainly never said Mr. Miranda was the heart and soul of the conspiracy or the central figure. I address a few of the

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arguments at the end. And I had transcript cites. I had six specific transcript cites on drugs. And I had three specific transcript cites on guns. I tried to argue from the record, although I didn't have time to read the quotes. And we have different views of what the evidence shows. That is what argument is for.

I think the charge is absolutely clear. There is no constructive amendment. I never mentioned count one at all in the entire summation. The only count I mentioned with reference to Mr. Miranda was count two at the very end, and I said here's how you know he's guilty of both the drug sales and the gun possession. The gun that was linked to kill, to avenge the death of the leader of the enterprise.

I just don't think there is any basis — certainly not for a mistrial, but for anything that Mr. Becker is asking for. And as to his other arguments, it's, again, it's argument. We all disagree with each other's views of the evidence. And that's why what we are saying is not evidence. The testimony is.

MR. BECKER: Just so the record is entirely clear for the Court. The improper argument about Mr. Miranda suddenly morphing into someone who kept this enterprise humming and was an integral member of it, was made for the first time yesterday by Mr. Fee. And what I did, and I thought yesterday it was objectionable, so what I did today was I tried to make very

clear what the conspiracy charge was and was not against Mr. Miranda. And I tried to be very faithful to it. That he's charged with conspiring with these people. And I was very careful about what I said and what I didn't say. And so, I had hoped that that would put it to rest. But then Ms. Heller in effect either resurrected or repeated and emphasized Mr. Fee's improper arguments. And the combined effect of both is, it seems to me, to leave this jury with the misimpression of what the charges are against this man and what they have to do to find him guilty, and at a minimum it's going to lead to confusion. And it's improper. So I ask again for the relief that I requested a few moments ago.

THE COURT: All right. First, the defendant Miranda's application for a mistrial is denied. Second, I don't recall hearing some of the things that you've described, Mr. Becker, in Ms. Heller's sur-reply, but I will go back and look at the transcript this evening. And so if there is some further instruction that's appropriate, I'll let you know tomorrow morning after I've reviewed the transcript.

I do think that the charge tries to painstakingly differentiate the various claims against the various defendants. And to that end, now that closing arguments are complete, I want to share with you a flow chart that I have prepared, because unfortunately as I commented earlier in this trial, the way in which the indictment is framed is not the way

in which a case should be presented to a jury. So, we're in the awkward position of having the first two counts charged in the indictment at the very end of the charge and the jury verdict sheet, because as a matter of pure logic that's the only way that you can get there.

But, if I haven't said it before, I would certainly suggest to the government in the future, especially with 13 superseders, that at some point, they think about how it would actually be presented to a jury so that it could be sorted out. Because this, in my view, is not the model for it.

And none of you have really explained any of this in the nearly 11 hours of closing arguments to the jury. Nobody, nobody even gave like a one-minute description of what a conspiracy is. Not one of you. It's amazing.

But several of you have cautioned the jury that they can look forward to being overwhelmed tomorrow. So, in an effort to try to avoid having the jury overwhelmed, and because so many people, perhaps even some of the jurors, get most of their information through pictures and U.S.A. Today, I prepared a series of appendices. I'm going to distribute them now to you. We'll take a short recess so you can take a look at them. And I'd like to discuss with you when we return whether these will be appropriate to offer a further explanation or decision tree to the jury as to what they have to do before they start laboring through a 13-page jury verdict sheet which I'm going

to have a word count done on it so that I can just put it into the record.

So, at this time I'm going to direct that the defendants be escorted from the courtroom for a short recess.

We'll distribute this chart. We'll take five minutes and we'll come back.

(Defendants not present)

THE COURT: I'm mindful that some of you have other engagements. I don't think this will take very long. And I'm looking to see what your view is as to whether or not this would be helpful in the end.

I've prepared it for each defendant and I put them in binders like the government. At the very back of this document that's being distributed are essentially four separate appendices, one for each of the defendants in defendant order. It would be what I would see as the decision tree that would be used to give a picture with the charge.

So, for example, with respect to all the narcotics related charges against each of the defendants, which is the first page of the four different appendices, I would propose distributing that to the jury and having the government put it up on the screen at page 69 of the charge, after I've discussed all of the narcotics offenses in the charge. And, then, when it comes to all of the racketeering and murder counts, I would propose putting those for the defendants to whom those charges

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that I believe yesterday morning I made an application about

the RICO charges. And that application is the one that I'm

Pierce.

withdrawing at this point.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MIEDEL: And your Honor, on this topic, if you want to hear from me I think they're helpful. I think this would be helpful to us. We do have one comment or concern about the chart entitled acts of racketeering against Earl

THE COURT: All right. Hang on one second. All right, I'm there.

MR. MIEDEL: The sort of concluding box on the far right states that two or more racketeering acts if proved consider count one. I think there should be some sort of corollary, which is if only one or no racketeering acts are found, it means not guilty of count one.

MS. HELLER: Your Honor, I think this starts to get at our view which is that we think it may end up being more confusing for the jury and duplicative of the verdict sheet, but incomplete and needing things like what Mr. Miedel is suggesting to make it the same as the verdict sheet. What our main concern is, is that some of the lines we think would need "ands" in between them or "ors" in some cases to make clear. Like, just for an example, I'm looking at the first page which is narcotics related charges.

THE COURT: You're back -- all right.

MS. HELLER: Yes. We just looked at the first page as

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an example. Where the far right row of columns, the bottom two we think it would need to say consider count 15 and consider count 22. And then skipping ahead two pages to acts of racketeering against Joshua Meregildo, for the left-hand column we think it would need to say guilty of count five or guilty of count six.

(Continued on next page)

THE COURT: It's a visual aid.

MS. HELLER: Right. But your Honor, we think that it could be even more confusing and that the verdict sheet spells it out all in plain English, and then they might start to compare this to the verdict sheet and try to reconcile them, and it's another document to consider, and we just are concerned that, you know, people are going to want to start adding things or subtracting things and then we end up sort of — we were all happy with the verdict sheet, and now we have another document that could end up confusing things. That's our concern.

And, you know, also, for -- for the narcotics-related charges, where it says guilty and crack quantity of 280 grams or more, there's no mention of lesser included quantities, and maybe some defendants would want that. It just sort of gets into a number of cans of worms that, you know, might not be worth it. Of course in the end it's the court's decision, but we're a little concerned that might lead to more confusion.

MR. BECKER: Your Honor, I don't know how the court wants to proceed, but if it please the court, I'd like to respond to Ms. Heller's comments just now about the narcotics-related flow chart, and I will confess I was reading something, but there's only one piece of paper in these flow charts that relates to Mr. Miranda. It's the very last piece of paper. And I think Ms. Heller was saying that if the

court's going to give this chart or use this chart, there should be a reference to amounts less than 280; correct? Okay. I disagree with that. I think it's very clear what the court is saying in this chart is that so long as you find he conspired in violation of law as charged in Count Thirteen, then, as the court instructs, that he's guilty, but then you're saying that's also true if you find that he conspired and the quantity was 280 grams or more.

I have a different objection. My objection is consistent with the objection I lodged earlier, and I know the court has rejected that, so I imagine the court might reject this as well, but inasmuch as it's now on the flow chart, I still would like to make it, and that is, it's my view that the quantity amount, the 280 grams, is an element of the offense that Count Thirteen charges and so the jury should not be permitted to even consider Count Twenty-two unless they find proof beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Miranda violated (b)(1)(A), namely, conspiracy to distribute more than 280 grams. Anything less than that, they should not be considering Count Twenty-two because Count Thirteen charges 280 grams. I understand the court rejected that with respect to the lesser included argument that I made earlier, but I restate it here.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BECKER: Obviously you're going to deny it.

THE COURT: I'm consistent. I try to be consistent, so the argument is rejected.

MR. BECKER: Yes, I understand.

THE COURT: Mr. Lee or Mr. Dinnerstein, do you want to weigh in on this?

MR. DINNERSTEIN: Your Honor, I actually think it is helpful to the jury.

I do have a comment about Mr. Miranda's flow chart, and maybe I'm just missing what you're actually saying. It says if he's found guilty of Count Thirteen, you're supposed to consider Count Twenty-two, and then there's another line that says, if he's found guilty and the crack quantity is 280 grams or more, you also consider Count Twenty-two. So I'm not sure, if the jury finds him guilty of less than 280 grams, will they — are they being asked to consider Count Twenty-two?

Because from the third portion, it sounds like they ought not.

So I'm not sure what that means.

And actually, as it applies to Mr. Colon, as to Count Thirteen, you say, guilty, you consider Count Twenty-two, but if it's guilty and more than 280 grams, you consider both Counts Twenty-two and Count Sixteen. There isn't a similar circumstance with Mr. Miranda, so I'm not sure -- I mean, there's no Count -- the equivalent to Count Sixteen for Mr. Miranda. Isn't that right? It only makes reference to Count Twenty-two.

MR. BECKER: Your Honor, Mr. Dinnerstein's comments, I will confess, those have me a little perplexed about why the 280 is in there, and I say that obviously without waiving or forfeiting the argument I made a moment ago, but given the court's ruling that no quantity need be found in order for the government — in order for Mr. Miranda to be convicted of Count Thirteen, to be, quote, found guilty, I'm not sure what the court's reason was. I'd certainly love to know because I might endorse it, but it's not apparent to me.

THE COURT: It makes a difference for the other defendants in terms of the murders in furtherance of a drug crime, and so maybe it should be omitted with respect to your client. I was only keeping it parallel, but it really only bears on the co-defendants.

MR. BECKER: Given the court's -- well, your Honor, I don't want to speak rashly, and maybe we could -- I don't know if anybody else has anything and we can come back to this. I'd like to give it a couple minutes of thought.

THE COURT: We can think about it, okay? I'm not wedded to it. I thought it might be helpful. I didn't know who might display something during summations. I thought the government might come up with some sort of treatment. But they didn't, and I decided I wasn't going to share what I was thinking with any party --

MR. BECKER: Your Honor, I did tell the jury --

THE COURT: -- prior to completion of closing arguments.

MR. BECKER: I did tell the jury in my summation, I believe, that if they don't -- if they find him not guilty of Count Thirteen, they don't even consider the gun count. I do recall telling them that. So I, in principle, welcome this flow chart. The only issue is the one that I raised. But I do think it would be helpful.

MR. LEE: Your Honor, in connection with the last chart as to Meregildo, acts of racketeering --

THE COURT: Let me just get it in front of me.

Go ahead.

MR. LEE: That chart is different from the prior two charts in that the prior two charts clearly — the boxes indicate, whether guilty or not guilty, what you should or should not consider. Now going back to the third chart, what it has is the three racketeering acts and then it has three lines going into the final box on the right. So similar to what Mr. Miedel was suggesting, perhaps some word that has "only if two or more racketeering acts are proved," I think that might make it clearer, or something like what Mr. Miedel suggested. A little bit different, that third box.

MR. MIEDEL: Your Honor, aside from that question, at least as far as Mr. Pierce is concerned, we really very strongly think that these charts are going to be helpful,

especially given the concern that I raised yesterday about the possibility of inconsistent verdicts, which still remains, even though technically I don't think I have a legal argument, which is why I went through it, but I think the fear remains that there's a possible inconsistency, and I think this chart clarifies that, so we are strongly in favor of it.

MR. LEE: Yes, and Meregildo is favor of the charts if I didn't say it.

MS. HELLER: Your Honor, I think we continue to be opposed to it. We think it's just another document that now is going to -- there are differences between this and the verdict sheet. It's going to add confusion.

THE COURT: I can put "and/or"s into the line.

MS. HELLER: At a minimum I think that's necessary, because the boxes say "and" and sometimes --

THE COURT: I think the suggestion was an appropriate one.

MS. HELLER: But there are other things, you know, in terms of — the 280 grams finding isn't anywhere with respect to the narcotics count. It's only tied into the murder counts. And so then you don't have the special findings on here. I mean, there are a lot of things that are on the verdict sheet that are not on here, and then we're quibbling over language and guilty and not guilty, and it just seems like it's a third thing that the jury's going to have to have and weigh, you

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know, comparing three things in front of them, and it may end
up taking them longer. I don't know. At a minimum we think
the "ands" and "ors."

MR. MIEDEL: Your Honor, I think Ms. Heller's concern can be cured by an introductory statement by the court that this is supposed to be an aid to the jury, it's not in place of the verdict sheet, and that they can consider it that way.

THE COURT: All right. Look, I'm going to take your suggestions overnight. I'll make some changes. I'm not going to do it unless everybody is on board. And I thought it would be just helpful for those who get a picture in the same way that the government thought that all of its ballistics evidence was much more understandable when it was put up in a chart or in a pictorial for the jury. And we're dealing with a very complicated indictment here, and I think only two counsel mentioned that there were 22 counts charged in this case. So I don't want the jury to think that they're walking into a buzz saw tomorrow, but it's all devolving upon the court to now explain to the jury what all the theories are in the case, and I can't even do it in a consecutive order because if I did, the charge would be 250 pages long and the jury would tune me out, and they'd be totally justified.

And if the government has any further suggestion on these charts tonight, they can just send us something. I don't want to add to the confusion. I want to try to dispel some

confusion in the case.

Anything else this evening?

MR. BECKER: Just quickly, your Honor was good enough earlier to say that you would consider further my argument about Miss Heller's comments regarding Mr. Miranda being integral to the, you know, enterprise and the variance argument.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BECKER: May I just respectfully request that the court also consider Mr. Fee's comments yesterday, because that's really, as I say, when it started, and I'm happy if — as soon as I get home tonight, to send an e-mail to the court with page references regarding that. It's the same issue. I just —

THE COURT: Send me --

MR. BECKER: I will, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BECKER: And your Honor, is the court considering going through the charge in one shot or will there be a break? I don't know --

THE COURT: There will have to be a break, I think, because, between going through the charge and the verdict sheet, it's probably going to take close to three hours, and after an hour and a half or hour and three quarters, I'm going to let the jury take a quick break. The same reason that I

don't allow closing arguments to go on for hours and hours.

MR. BECKER: My question was a veiled way of making the suggestion.

THE COURT: No, fine.

MR. BECKER: Thank you. Thank you.

MR. DINNERSTEIN: Your Honor, what's your suggestion regarding the alternates? Do you keep them around for a while or --

THE COURT: I will send them home after the jury retires to begin its deliberations. I'll ask juror number 13 to report to my chambers the following morning in the event that we don't have all 12 jurors here, and I will keep both of them instructed not to discuss the case with anyone in the event that I need them. As you're undoubtedly familiar, a year and a half ago, after five days of deliberations in this very courtroom, I needed to replace a juror, and it became profoundly disappointing that there was another juror who was subject to a problem who also could have been replaced, that no one bothered to tell me about.

MR. BECKER: Your Honor, just -- last thing. I apologize if I was not clear enough about making any arguments during my summation about what a conspiracy is. I do think that I said to the jury it has to be a meeting of the minds.

THE COURT: You did say that. You did say a meeting of the minds.

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MR. BECKER: And I thought I said with a common goal 1 and venture. I regret not having addressed it more, but I do 2 3 have a recollection of saying that. 4 THE COURT: An illegal purpose? 5 MR. BECKER: Did I say that? THE COURT: No. I don't --6 7 MR. BECKER: You know what, okay, I thought I did, but perhaps the court's recollection is better than mine. 8 9 Last thing. I assume the court will permit the jury 10 to sit as long as it wants on Friday? It's not a question of 11 breaking early; right? 12 THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah. 13 MR. BECKER: Okay. 14 THE COURT: Anything else? 15 MR. DINNERSTEIN: I have to say I remember that I 16 punted on the issue of conspiracy. 17 MS. HELLER: Your Honor, for us it ended up on the 18 cutting room floor, regrettably. THE COURT: There were lots of terms that were bandied 19 20 about, like "constructive possession." I mean, if I'm sitting 21 there, I'm wondering, what is that all about? Well, they're 22 going to learn it tomorrow morning.

you're to be commended for all that. We all get a little tired

in the afternoon. If you have some other further thoughts on

All right. Look, everybody's worked very hard, and

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the flow chart idea, send them to me. I'm not wedded to it, all right? And I'm not going to go forward with it if anybody has a serious reservation, but if I don't go forward with it, and a day and a half later the jury is sending me a note showing me that they are in the Serbonian Bog, I'm going to say that I told you so. All right? So have a good evening. The defendants may be escorted from the courtroom. (Defendants excused) THE COURT: Have a good evening. 9:30 tomorrow. 9:30. (Adjourned to November 28, 2012, at 9:30 a.m.)